Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture

CERTIFICATE: By direction of the Secretary of Agriculture the matter contained herein is published as statistical information and is required for the proper transaction of the public business. Free distribution is limited to copies "necessary in the transaction of public business required by law." Subscription price $1 per year (foreign rate $2) payable in cash or money order to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. AUGUST 25, 1923. VOL. 4, NO. 8

Index To This Issue.

	Page.
Crop Reports	186
Live Stock and Meats	188
Dairy and Poultry	195
Fruits and Vegetables	197
Grain	203
Hay and Feed	206
Seeds	208
Cotton	211
Weather	214

Review.

A reduction in the acreage of winter wheat to be sown this fall in the United States is indicated from reports of 25,000 farmers for their own farms. The intended reduction amounts to 15.5 per cent for the farmers reporting, and if carried out by other farmers in the same proportion will make a total sown this fall of 39,200,000 acres compared with 46,379,000 acres last fall. Reports on rye acreage indicate a reduction of 9 per cent, to 4,759,000 acres. These figures are not forecasts, but a statement of intentions expressed by many thousand farmers, and is, of course, subject to change.

The number of sheep and cattle available for market from the Western States has been estimated as of August 1 and is given by States on page 186.

The butter markets were firmer and higher during the week ending August 18 and ranged 8½ to 9½ cents above last year's prices at this season. Receipts were lighter than previous week and storage holdings at the four eastern markets increased less than 250,000 pounds from August 1 to 15 compared with four million increase during the same period last year.

The higher cheese prices at Wisconsin primary markets gave strength to the distributing markets, and reacted at the close with less trading. Although storage stocks are larger than last year, the good condition of the English markets and higher butter markets tend to give stability to the present cheese market.

Vegetable production figures indicate rapid increases, actual and relative, in the past three seasons in western producing sections. There seems to be a western or northwestern trend in center of production for main commercial crops of potatoes, onions, and lettuce.

Shipments of fruits and vegetables showed a seasonal increase during the week ending August 18 but are still considerably below last year's volume. The week's features included an increase of potato shipments by about one-fourth and a sharp gain in onion movement from New York State. There were heavier shipments of pears, about one-half of them from the Northwest. Liberal supplies of watermelons started from Missouri. Potatoes advanced 10¢–25¢ per 100 pounds in the East. Prices of other leading fruits and vegetables were generally steady to firm.

Hay market continues upward trend. Receipts of all hay very light. Insufficient timothy arriving in some markets to supply the demand. Demand very active. Movement of alfalfa and prairie also of small volume. Prices show advances of 50¢ to $2 per ton.

Wheat market developed more strength during week ending August 18. Corn sharply higher as visible decreases. Oats also higher with other grains but receipts and visible show increase.

Feed markets continue firm.—Offerings of bran very limited. Other mill feeds in better supply. High protein feeds also register advances. Supply of alfalfa meal limited by light mill operations. Corn feeds also firm at slightly higher prices.

Spot cotton prices and October future contracts advanced slightly and the more distant future contracts declined slightly during the week ending August 18. Reports of continued adverse weather conditions for the growing crop were price stimulating factors. Limited demand for raw cotton, comparatively light demand for cotton goods and reports of continued unsettled conditions in Europe were the chief depressing influences. An indication of heavy curtailment by American cotton mills during July was furnished by the census report of the 18th, which showed that consumption during that month was 461,575 bales, compared with 542,166 bales in June and 620,965 bales in May of this year. The carryover of cotton in the United States on July 31 was 2,087,919 bales, compared with 2,831,553 on July 31, 1922, according to a preliminary statement of the Department of Commerce of August 18.

The weather was generally favorable for farming interests from the northern Great Plains and the middle and lower Mississippi Valleys eastward, except for lack of moisture in the Lake region and the Northeast. The severe and damaging drought was unrelieved in the southern Great Plains and most crops continued marked deterioration in that area. There was some further damago to small grain in shock in the interior valleys, while spring wheat showed further disappointing yields. The weather was generally favorable for corn, except in the dry Southwest, but was unfavorable for cotton. The range was improved in the far Southwest by beneficial showers.

57884°—23——1

Crop Reports

Farmers' Intentions to Sow Winter Wheat and Rye.

A reduction of 15.5%, or 7,177,000 acres, in the acreage to be sown to winter wheat this fall in the United States is indicated by 25,000 reports from farmers reporting for their own farms to tho United States Department of Agriculture, if their intentions of August 1 are carried out, according to a report issued August 15.

If a reduction of 15.5% is made this year in the sown acreage from last year, it would make a total sown acreage this year of about 39,200,000 acres, compared with 46,379,000 acres actually sown last fall, of which 39,750,000 acres were harvested, there having been an abandonment of 14.3%.

Compared with the pre-war (1909–1913) average annual sowing of 33,741,000 acres, the intended sowing this fall is an increase of 16.2%, compared with the pre-war average annual harvested acreage of 30,236,000 acres, an increase of 29.6%.

The average annual abandonment of winter wheat acreage for the past 10 years has been 9.8%. the reduction in acreage due to abandonment ranging from 1% to 31%. If the average annual abandonment occurs this winter, it would leave about 35,360,000 acres to be harvested next summer.

Details for the more important winter wheat States are shown below:

State.	Average acreage sown 1909–1913.	Acreage sown fall of 1922.	Acreage left for harvest in 1923.	Intended sowing, fall of 1923, compared with—		
				Average acreage sown 1909–1913.	Acreage sown fall of 1922.	Acreage left for harvest in 1923.
	1,000 acres.	*1,000 acres.*	*1,000 acres.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Pennsylvania	1,329	1,336	1,303	98	98	100
Ohio	2,128	2,618	2,291	118	96	110
Michigan	954	1,014	968	102	96	101
Indiana	2,385	2,221	2,088	77	83	88
Illinois	2,555	3,412	3,224	107	80	85
Missouri	2,412	3,132	3,076	97	75	76
Nebraska	3,171	3,527	2,645	83	75	100
Kansas	7,330	12,284	8,844	134	80	111
Texas	852	1,695	1,559	163	82	89
Oklahoma	1,911	3,733	3,397	152	78	86
Colorado	211	1,578	1,057	673	90	134
Washington	1,052	1,456	1,383	145	105	111
All other States	7,451	8,373	7,915	104	92	98
United States	33,741	46,379	39,750	116.2	84.5	98.6

Reports on rye acreage indicate a reduction of 9%. The acreage sown last fall is estimated at 5,234,000 acres; a reduction of 9% would therefore indicate a total acreage to be sown this autumn of 4,759,000 acres. The pre-war (1909–1913) average annual acreage sown was 2,562,000 acres.

This report is not a forecast, but simply a statement based on the expressed intentions of many thousands of farmers on August 1. These expressed intentions are subject to change.

Western Sheep and Cattle for Fall Marketing, Estimated.

The western live stock report for August 1 estimates that Arizona had about 200,000 lambs available for fall delivery, of which 50,000 were fat; 213,000 sheep and lambs were shipped last fall, but very few old ewes will be offered for sale this fall.

The Montana sheep movement was estimated at 681,000 head against 725,000 last year. The lamb movement is estimated at 93% of last year, but the shipment of old sheep will be the same. About 55% of the old sheep will be fat and 60% of the lambs.

Nevada had a total of 593,000 sheep and lambs for sale, of which 211,000 may be classed as feeders and 382,000 as fat stock.

New Mexico had about 63,000 sheep and 342,000 lambs for fall delivery, compared with 149,000 sheep and 379,000 lambs last year.

North Dakota sheep for fall delivery were 10% larger than last year, while the lamb movement will be the same.

Texas reported that the number of fat sheep for fall delivery were 83% of 1922, with stocker and feeder sheep also 83% of last year. Fat lambs for market were stated to be 89% of last year, with feeder and stocker lambs 104%. Last year, 1,300,000 Texas sheep and lambs went into the principal markets.

Utah had a total of 890,000 sheep and lambs for sale, of which 363,000 may be classed as feeders and 627,000 as fat.

Wyoming had about 830,000 sheep and lambs for fall movement compared with 775,000 last year and 750,000 in 1921. Lamb shipments indicate a 10% increase over 1922, with an increase of 5% in old sheep. Lambs are classed as 55% fat against 45% last year, and old sheep 30% fat, compared with 20% fat last year.

The western live-stock report for August 1 also estimates that Arizona had about 110,000 head of cattle for fall delivery compared with 112,000 last year, 101,000 in 1921, and 112,000 in 1920. This fall's supply is classed as 20,000 fat and 90,000 stockers and feeders.

California reported about 90,000 fat cattle for fall delivery or about the same number as last year.

Colorado cattle for fall markets will be about 5% heavier than in 1922, classed as 40% grass fat and 60% stockers and feeders.

Kansas will have a fall movement of about 900,000 head of cattle, with 650,000 movement from August 1 to October 31, the grass fed cattle running 55% fat and 45% stockers and feeders. The July movement of grass-fed cattle was below expectations and 20% below July, 1922.

Montana expected to ship 155,000 cattle this fall, of which 100,000 will go as fat and 55,000 as feeders and stockers. Older steers will be short, but all classes of cattle were in much better condition than for several years.

Nebraska had 350,000 cattle from the range section for fall movement, 88% of last year, with about 37% going as grass fat.

Nevada had about 96,000 cattle for fall delivery, classed as 47,000 grass fat and 49,000 stockers and feeders.

The New Mexico fall movement of cattle was placed at 134,000 head, or 70% of the usual number, of which 30% were grass fat.

North Dakota reported about 96% as many cattle for fall delivery as last year, with about 31% grass fat.

Oklahoma had for fall delivery about 668,000 cattle, with 327,000 grass fat and 341,000 stockers and feeders. The Osage country had about 125,000 head for fall movement.

Oregon will have about 269,000 cattle for fall delivery, with about 53% grass fat.

The fat-cattle shipments from Texas this fall are expected to be 79% of those last fall and stocker and feeder shipments 75%.

Utah will have 138,000 cattle for fall marketing, of which 105,000 will be grass fat and 33,000 stockers and feeders.

Wyoming cattle for fall shipment will be about 220,000 head against 210,000 last fall and 135,000 in 1921; 50% were grass fat, compared with 35% last year.

Corrected Forecast of Rye Production.

For the States of the Atlantic seaboard extending from Massachusetts to Georgia, the forecasts of rye production for the date of July 1, published in Weather, Crops and Markets for July 14, page 29, were incorrectly copied for the printer. The correct figures, representing forecasts of rye production, July 1, are as follows in thousands of bushels, that is, 000 being emitted:

Massachusetts 57, Connecticut 100, New York 886, New Jersey 1,098, Pennsylvania 3,575, Delaware 76, Maryland 257, Virginia 474, West Virginia 112, North Carolina 370, South Carolina 73, and Georgia 176. The United States total is correct as published.

Acreage and Condition of Late Cabbage.

State.	Acreage.			Condition (100=normal).			
	1921	1922	1923	Aug. 1, 6-year average.	Aug. 1, 1922.	July 1, 1923.	Aug. 1, 1923.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Colorado	4,000	5,140	5,280	86	88	79	83
Indiana	1,090	1,340	1,350	79	94	74	85
Michigan	1,610	3,020	2,780	80	99	65	80
Minnesota	2,650	3,470	2,670	82	90	68	74
New York	22,900	24,900	23,500	82	88	83	81
Ohio	1,880	2,040	2,160	80	87	82	85
Oregon	780	900	860	84	87	80	90
Pennsylvania	2,720	2,800	2,750	84	88	62	80
Virginia, S. W.	2,500	4,160	3,750	82	96	83	81
Wisconsin	10,540	16,580	16,410	80	89	82	85
Total	50,670	64,350	61,510	82	89	80	82

Pickles and Canning Crops.

As many as 5,603,000 bushels of cucumbers for pickles will be the crop of this year, according to a forecast by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. If this production is realized it will be more than twice that of last year, owing both to larger acreage and to greatly increased yields per acre. By far the chief producer is Michigan, which has a forecast of 2,579,000 bushels.

Tomatoes for canning are forecast at 1,391,690 tons, or more than the crop of 1,133,350 tons last year. For New York, Maryland, and Delaware combined the forecast is 359,660 tons, for Indiana 310,290 tons, and for California 197,100 tons.

Sweet corn is another canning crop with indicated increased production. The forecast of 637,330 tons compares with 483,480 tons in 1922. In order of production as forecast Illinois leads with 143,420 tons, followed by Iowa with 118,590 tons, Ohio 62,500 tons, Maryland 52,020 tons, New York 50,020 tons, Maine 49,950 tons, and other States with smaller crops.

CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES.[1]

State.	Acreage.		Yield per acre.		Production.	
	1922	1923	1922	Indicated 1923.	1922	Forecast, 1923.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
California	1,480	2,030	125	132	185,000	268,000
Colorado	3,080	4,250	65	85	200,200	361,200
Illinois	960	1,410	45	83	43,200	117,000
Indiana	5,240	7,390	40	71	209,600	524,700
Iowa	990	3,530	30	56	29,700	197,700
Michigan	25,050	35,820	40	72	1,002,000	2,579,000
Minnesota	1,330	1,330	50	56	66,500	74,500
Mississippi	1,560	1,530	50	60	78,000	91,800
Missouri	400	400	60	72	24,000	28,800
New York	1,950	1,420	75	81	146,200	115,000
Ohio	920	640	75	71	69,000	45,400
Washington	380	480	125	142	47,500	68,200
Wisconsin	7,310	12,130	50	79	365,500	958,300
Other States	2,160	2,550	70	68	152,600	173,460
Total	52,830	74,910	50	75	2,619,000	5,603,000

TOMATOES FOR CANNING.[2]

			Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware	66,810	81,740	4.8	4.4	320,690	359,660
Indiana	53,240	66,020	5.1	4.7	271,520	310,290
New York	10,350	11,700	6.5	8.1	67,280	94,770
Ohio	11,360	13,860	4.0	4.9	45,440	67,910
Missouri	14,880	20,240	3.2	4.1	47,620	82,980
Virginia, West Virginia	10,190	12,900	3.0	3.0	30,570	38,700
Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee	14,300	15,400	3.9	3.6	55,770	55,440
Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota	10,200	14,210	4.2	4.4	42,840	62,520
Washington, Colorado	1,940	3,860	7.0	7.4	13,580	28,560
Utah	3,820	4,800	9.4	10.5	35,910	51,340
California	24,140	27,760	7.2	7.1	173,810	197,100
Arkansas	5,780	7,920	4.0	4.2	23,120	33,260
Other States	1,300	2,180	4.0	4.2	5,200	9,160
Total	228,310	282,680	5.0	4.9	1,133,350	1,391,690

SWEET CORN FOR CANNING.[3]

Illinois	40,240	53,120	2.2	2.7	88,530	143,420
Iowa	32,120	45,610	3.0	2.6	96,360	118,590
Maine	14,270	17,840	2.7	2.8	38,530	49,950
Ohio	20,310	23,150	2.2	2.7	44,680	62,500
New York	16,670	20,840	2.0	2.4	33,340	50,020
Maryland	22,260	27,380	2.5	1.9	55,650	52,020
Wisconsin	8,510	10,210	2.5	2.2	21,280	22,460
Indiana	13,730	18,670	2.5	2.5	34,320	46,680
Minnesota	11,660	15,600	2.0	2.5	23,320	39,000
Missouri, Michigan, Delaware, Vermont, Pennsylvania	15,690	17,520	2.3	2.0	36,090	35,040
Other States	5,690	7,050	2.0	2.5	11,380	17,650
Total	201,150	257,000	2.4	2.5	483,480	637,330

[1] The 65 firms reporting for both years represent 53% of the 1922 acreage as shown.
[2] The 588 canners reporting for both years represent 57% of the revised estimate of acreage for 1922.
[3] Last year, the 218 canners reporting for both years 1922 and 1923 reported 72% of the acreage for 1922.

Forecasts for Late Onions, Celery, and Lettuce.

A crop of 12,643,300 bushels is forecast by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for commercial late onions. This quantity is 2% below the production of 1922, but is 34% larger than the crop of 1921. Large increases over 1921 in Colorado and Indiana compensate for large decreases in Massachusetts and Minnesota. Prominent producing States are New York, with a forecast of 3,008,000 bushels, California 2,144,000 bushels, Indiana 1,800,000 bushels, Ohio 1,596,000 bushels, and Massachusetts 1,176,000 bushels.

Commercial late celery has a forecast of 2,182,100 crates, or close to the crop of last year, but considerably above that of 1921. In order of production, Michigan has 825,300 crates, New York 807,400 crates, New Jersey 206,400 crates, Ohio 166,000 crates, Colorado 132,000 crates, and Pennsylvania 45,000 crates.

Large increase of late lettuce is indicated by the forecast of 5,468,200 crates, comparing with 3,693,200 crates in 1922 and with 2,665,500 crates in 1921. For Colorado, the forecast is 2,076,000 crates, New York 1,926,000 crates, Idaho 819,000 crates, Washington 560,000 crates, Michigan 72,200 crates, and Pennsylvania 15,000 crates.

Details of acreage, yield per acre, and of production of commercial late onions, celery, and lettuce are contained in the accompanying table.

Estimated Commercial Acreage and Forecasts of Yield Per Acre and of Production.

LATE ONIONS.

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.		
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	Indicated, 1923.	1921	1922	Forecast for 1923.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Calif	7,750	6,520	6,700	225	250	320	1,743,800	1,630,000	2,144,000
Colo	1,300	1,900	2,660	300	280	324	390,000	532,000	861,800
Idaho	140	300	420	470	460	400	65,800	138,000	168,000
Ill	1,040	1,250	1,210	210	300	300	218,400	375,000	363,000
Ind	4,180	5,180	6,000	265	413	300	1,107,700	2,139,300	1,800,000
Mass	4,500	4,560	3,360	280	275	350	1,260,000	1,254,000	1,176,000
Mich	1,350	1,730	1,780	225	511	300	303,800	884,000	534,000
Minn	1,420	1,610	1,040	200	350	285	284,000	563,500	296,400
N. Y	7,280	8,290	7,520	300	270	400	2,184,000	2,238,300	3,008,000
Ohio	5,080	5,680	5,700	225	400	280	1,143,000	2,272,000	1,596,000
Oreg	870	880	930	300	300	320	261,000	264,000	297,600
Pa	340	350	280	270	380	325	91,800	133,000	91,000
Utah	120	140	140	440	400	375	52,800	56,000	52,500
Wis	1,010	1,030	850	300	350	300	303,000	360,500	255,000
Total late	36,380	39,420	38,590	259	326	328	9,409,100	12,839,600	12,643,300
Previously reported, total intermediate	8,020	9,310	9,180	265	278	266	2,121,800	2,584,600	2,441,000
Total late and intermediate	44,400	48,730	47,770	260	317	316	11,530,900	15,424,200	15,084,300

LATE CELERY.

				Crts.	*Crts.*	*Crts*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*
Colo	400	550	660	220	212	200	88,000	116,600	132,000
Mich	2,930	3,920	3,930	240	213	210	703,200	835,000	825,300
N. J	930	890	960	250	220	215	232,500	195,800	206,400
N. Y	2,940	3,560	3,670	215	219	220	632,100	779,600	807,400
Ohio	1,020	780	830	190	200	200	193,800	156,000	166,000
Pa	200	200	200	238	225	225	47,600	45,000	45,000
Total	8,420	9,900	10,250	225	215	213	1,897,200	2,128,000	2,182,100

LATE LETTUCE.

Colo [1]	900	5,540	6,920	270	180	300	243,000	997,200	2,076,000
Idaho	400	1,800	3,150	250	270	260	100,000	486,000	819,000
Mich	360	370	380	300	250	190	108,000	92,500	72,200
N. Y	4,640	5,520	6,420	385	300	300	1,786,400	1,656,000	1,926,000
Pa	60	60	60	385	325	250	23,100	19,500	15,000
Wash	1,080	1,360	2,000	375	325	280	405,000	442,000	560,000
Total	7,440	14,650	18,930	358	252	289	2,665,500	3,693,200	5,468,200

[1] About 6,000 acres were planted in 1922, but a hot, dry season resulted in a failure to head for a large percentage of this acreage. Only 812 cars were moved.

The cabbage crop as a whole was set out later than usual this year and, although the reported condition August 1, which was 82% of normal, was close to the five-year average, the crop was not far enough advanced to make a reliable forecast of production at that time. The reduction in acreage compared with last year in New York and Minnesota is due largely to plant shortage and to the general shortage of labor prevailing when the crop was put out.

Live Stock-Meats-Wool

More Confidence in Feeding Indicated.

Increased and renewed faith in cattle, hogs, and sheep as a profitable market for corn, roughage, and similar farm products came as a result of the upward tendency of live-stock prices during the week ended August 18.

Indications were in evidence that producers are finding their business displaying a tendency to follow more closely the pace set by other leading industries throughout the country. Although he seemed bogged down in a mire of pessimism when his feeding profits neared the vanishing point, recent advances in market prices have developed in the farmer and feeder a fresh enthusiasm. Demand for stocker and feeder stock as well as the character and volume of the supplies coming to market reveals the spread of optimism concerning the immediate future of the live-stock trade from the viewpoint of the man at the producing end. However, the fact that many producers are now too busy with harvesting operations to give attention to shipping live stock is a factor vitally affecting market receipts.

Recent "dumping" tendencies were somewhat checked and the country was apparently less inclined to flood the markets in the reckless and determined manner so much in evidence a few weeks ago. This was especially true of hogs. Reduced numbers in the country undoubtedly accounted for some reduction in receipts.

At some of the "river" markets, stocker and feeder purchasers bought nearly finished offerings at substantial premiums over the best prices killer buyers would pay.

The general undertone of the live-stock trade was probably the healthiest noted this year, with prices of hogs and cattle touching relatively high points. Sheep prices, however, are still considerably under the peak level reached last spring. There has not, however, been a complete dissipation of the recent uncertainty which followed the breaking of many previously accepted precedents.

Conjecture concerning the number of hogs in the country ready to come at this time shows wide variations of opinion. Factors previously taken as reliable indicators of supply have in many cases failed and the great volume of summer business has astonished the trade. Current prices for swine are balanced by a few thousands difference in daily supplies, although the feeling seems to be that only heavy receipts have held the level down.

Gradually increasing activity in the harvest fields in conjunction with the upward turn in prices checked somewhat the marketward rush. Many of the hogs left in the country are in strong hands and a rising market is seldom conducive to marketing by this type of holder, especially after a long wait through unfavorable conditions.

Some curtailment in supplies this week resulted in rapid enhancements in values and in many instances the past guesses of the trade that the $9 hog was coming seemed about to be realized. A few sales at this figure were actually consummated at St. Louis, although the Chicago top did not rise above $8.85.

In four days top prices at Chicago jumped 85¢ carrying the crest within 15¢ of the high mark in January and around $1 to $1.50 above the low period in June when pre-war low levels were reached. Immediately the trade predicted $10 packers in the near future, basing their assertions on expected lighter supplies and the belief that packers still have immense stocks of pork in their cellars which they would be glad to turn on a basis of higher live-stock values. At this time the greater percentage of the arrivals are going to the fresh meat trade.

New yearly tops comprised the outstanding features in fat cattle trade, while a gradual widening in values between the extremes of quality, a seasonal occurrence, was second in importance. Limited supplies of hard-finished choice beef cattle and an increasing demand were factors in pushing values gradually upward, although the advance was limited to 25¢ at Chicago. Omaha and Kansas City reported $12 as the top for matured beeves, while St. Louis quoted a top of $12.40 and Chicago topped at $12.70.

Range stock is rapidly increasing in volume and is assuming a more important position in the cattle trade. Southern cattle are moving at close to expected seasonal high limits, while the movement from the West is being accelerated to its height. Chicago drew 135 cars from the West during the week, the majority coming from Montana, with Wyoming and the Dakotas contributing. At Chicago these hard grassers brought up to $8.25, while Omaha killers paid up to $8.70. However, the peak was reached at Omaha when some 1,185 pound Wyoming fleshy feeders went back to the country at $10.

The outlet for the cheaper grades of beef cattle suffered a reduction, while some of the in-between grades were more severely punished, prices for these dropping down to slightly above the real low grade offerings. Buyers asserted they had no place for this class of beef, and furthermore most of them were prejudiced against it on account of its unusually poor quality.

Advancing prices prevailed for the most part in sheep and lamb trade, but current values are still considerably below the high time this spring. In some instances 50¢ to $1.25 gains were recorded. This branch of the trade was remarkable in that receipts continued to run below those for the corresponding time a year ago, ten prin cipal markets showing a decline of aproximately 30,000 for the week.

Call for breeding and feeding stock displayed the activity developed lately and was a sustaining factor, as feeder buyers in many instances bid close to what killers wanted to pay. As has been the case recently, sellers found a ready outlet for their sorts to feeders and comparative prices did not make a heavy sort objectionable.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week August 13–18, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Monday	255	$7.44	208	$8.09	202	$6.79	218	$7.45	259	$6.99	254	$6.59
Tuesday	253	7.51	205	8.42	187	6.99	220	7.78	263	7.06	257	6.88
Wednesday	247	7.91	209	8.45	188	7.76	226	7.86	266	7.21	268	6.91
Thursday	246	7.71	221	8.51	198	7.39	227	7.57	267	7.25	264	7.12
Friday	248	7.83	213	8.60	182	7.72	243	7.77	266	6.94	251	7.21
Saturday	246	7.85	188	8.66	194	7.53	264	7.60	258	7.16	281	6.96
Average:												
Aug. 13–18, 1923	250	7.65	209	8.42	191	7.32	228	7.75	264	7.10	261	6.92
Aug. 6–11, 1923	252	7.25	204	7.94	184	7.38	228	7.26	259	6.64	269	6.62
Aug. 14–19, 1922	265	8.72	200	9.46	....	.....	213	8.84	282	7.85	265	7.97

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week August 13–18, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	65,866	19,223	47,643	151,343	43,320	108,023	72,064	25,677	46,387
Denver [1]	6,481	3,388	2,725	6,328	1,713	4,532	10,421	5,414	3,017
East St. Louis	32,705	18,420	12,210	76,061	36,684	34,571	10,552	1,538	6,103
Fort Worth	34,011	13,787	19,568	7,146	1,987	4,261	5,005	3,498	1,644
Indianapolis [1]	10,419	5,481	4,069	49,298	20,193	25,610	3,330	1,604	1,305
Kansas City	97,304	61,086	37,046	51,370	22,139	29,826	24,731	8,984	15,421
Oklahoma City	11,300	2,550	5,653	8,396	137	7,946	96	166	96
Omaha	33,317	14,747	17,732	80,551	24,242	56,116	57,442	27,367	26,598
St. Joseph [1]	16,102	7,328	8,706	37,765	13,633	28,726	10,396	2,408	7,158
St. Paul [1]	21,270	8,686	13,060	22,047	3,434	18,942	4,851	1,258	3,437
Sioux City	11,674	5,805	5,079	54,853	20,819	33,275	2,068	1,733	409
Wichita [1]	6,501	5,267	1,965	10,531	771	9,634	3,237	2,967	186
Total	347,950	165,768	175,456	555,689	189,072	361,462	204,193	82,614	111,761
Total Aug. 6–11, 1923	337,868	152,946	188,523	573,997	173,391	398,124	141,037	46,610	92,159
Total Aug. 14–19, 1922	334,417	156,552	174,969	454,946	107,952	340,731	218,388	80,856	130,484

[1] Week ending Friday, Aug. 17.

Hogs Marketed by Airplane.

For the first time in the history of the country the airplane was used in transporting live stock from the territory tributary to the Omaha market. The consignment consisted of 5 shoats weighing around 150 pounds each, consigned by Peter Parker, Jr., from Dodge County, Nebr. Pilot Atkinson made the trip with his five passengers from Hooper, Nebr., to Fort Crook in 40 minutes, the balance of the trip was made by truck. The hogs were sold on the Omaha market to a feeder, as the weights were light.

Fresh Meat Prices Advanced.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Fair activity and an upward trend in prices characterized most wholesale fresh meat markets during the week ending August 17. As a rule receipts were about normal although there were several notable exceptions to this rule. Sharp price advances on lamb were in evidence everywhere and oddly enough in most instances the medium and common grades advanced most. In the case of both beef and veal there was a marked tendency toward widening the price range, due largely to scarcity of the better grades and a rather sharp increase in offerings of the lower grades.

Weather conditions were generally favorable, the temperature at most points averaging considerably lower than a week earlier. Although some of those engaged in the trade were disappointed over what they considered an inadequate response on the part of buyers to the unusually favorable weather conditions, in general the movement of meat into consumptive channels was about all that could be reasonably expected at this season of the year.

Beef.—Supplies of beef at most eastern markets were somewhat heavier than a week earlier, but the bulk of the offerings ranged from medium grade down. Scarcity and a reasonably good demand rendered the market firm to 50¢ higher on good and choice beef at most eastern points and from 50¢–$1 higher at Chicago. Prices of medium and common grade beef were sharply lower, Boston showing net declines of $4–$5, New York $1–$1.50 lower and Philadelphia weak. Medium and common cow beef ranged all the way from $1–$4 lower at eastern points but oddly enough was quoted firm to $1 higher at Chicago.

Veal.—Receipts of veal were liberal at all points, those of heavy sides showing especially marked increases. There was a fair demand for handyweight veal and that kind advanced $1 at New York and from $1 to $2 at Chicago. Trade in heavy veal seemed slow especially because of the liberal offerings. Boston reported some of this kind still unsold at the close and New York reported a fairly heavy movement to freezers. Despite these conditions prices at Boston were practically the same as a week earlier and prices at New York ranged from weak to $1 lower. Philadelphia quoted declines of $1–$4.

Lamb.—Supplies of lamb were rather limited and the average quality better than might be expected at this season of the year. Trade was only moderate but prices were sharply higher. Advances ranged from $2–$5 at eastern markets and from $2–$4 at Chicago. The close was firm.

Mutton.—Very little mutton was offered anywhere and the demand was sufficient to clean up the limited offerings at firm to higher prices. Chicago showed more strength, advances at that point ranging from $2–$3 per 100 pounds.

Pork.—The market for fresh pork cuts was somewhat irregular but as a rule the tone was firm and the trend of prices sharply upward. Loins showed the most strength, net advances ranging from $1–$3. At some markets buyers showed a rather fine discrimination between the various weights. Philadelphia quoted 12–14 pound loins at $14–$18, and 8–10 pound loins at $22–$23. Shoulder cuts were in moderate demand and prices were firm to a shade higher.

In general the market closed firm on pork, lamb, mutton and the better grades of beef and veal, with heavy veal and the lower grades of beef weak.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of August 13–18, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Commodity.	Aug. 13–18, 1923.	Aug. 6–11, 1923.	Aug. 14–19, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
Hams, No. 1, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	24.25	24.00	26.75	32.67
Hams, No. 2, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	21.38	20.75	23.25	29.92
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	12.50	12.75	16.12	18.62
Bacon, No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	31.00	31.25	34.50	40.92
Bacon, No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	24.25	24.75	26.00	30.42
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	13.62	13.12	16.00	18.29
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	11.38	11.00	12.75	14.29
Pure lard, tierces	12.88	12.38	13.00	15.92
Compound lard, tierces	12.50	12.88	12.88	14.09

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Aug. 16–21, 1920; Aug. 15–20, 1921; and Aug. 14–19, 1922

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of August 13–18, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	Aug. 13–18, 1923.	Aug. 6–11, 1923.	Aug. 14–19, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]	Aug. 13–18, 1923.	Aug. 6–11, 1923.	Aug. 14–19, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	17.85	17.50	16.90	20.30	19.75	19.38	18.25	18.35
Good	16.60	16.00	15.70	18.53	18.30	17.62	17.00	18.63
Medium	14.75	14.50	14.50	15.33	14.30	14.50	14.60	15.32
Common	12.45	12.50	10.00	11.75	10.20	10.88	10.90	11.93
Cow—								
Good	13.00	12.50	11.50	13.78	13.50	13.56	11.75	.....
Medium	11.50	10.50	10.25	12.53	11.25	11.88	9.50	12.17
Common	8.50	8.12	8.25	10.13	8.70	9.81	8.50	10.47
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.25	8.50	.....
Common	8.00	7.81	6.68	8.69	8.42	8.75	7.20	8.98
Veal:								
Choice	20.70	17.75	19.50	19.97	21.50	20.50	19.50	[3] 22.25
Good	18.70	16.12	17.50	17.77	19.00	18.00	16.00	17.57
Medium	15.40	13.88	14.50	14.60	13.80	13.75	13.50	14.70
Common	11.40	9.75	11.60	11.80	9.40	9.75	12.50	12.00
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	18.00	18.50	19.00	[2] 21.50	19.50	19.50	23.50	[2] 25.00
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	23.40	20.88	27.40	31.27	22.10	20.88	26.00	28.90
10–12 lbs. average	21.80	18.50	24.90	29.00	20.30	19.62	24.50	26.87
12–14 lbs. average	18.40	15.12	21.20	25.37	17.50	17.00	21.00	24.10
14–16 lbs. average	15.90	13.00	17.90	21.87	15.00	16.00	18.50	21.17
16 lbs. and over	13.65	11.50	15.00	[2] 15.25	13.30	14.00	16.00	[2] 16.55
Shoulders:								
Skinned	10.15	9.62	14.15	17.05	11.00	11.12	15.50	17.83
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	9.75	9.50	14.40	16.90	10.50	10.50	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	9.25	9.00	13.65	15.88	9.50	9.50	15.50	16.28
Butts:								
Boston style	12.25	11.68	16.95	21.12	12.45	12.44	18.50	20.33
Spareribs	7.50	7.44	7.70	[2] 7.75	9.50	8.50	11.00	[2] 9.75
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	28.00	26.50	26.50	26.53	28.30	25.25	26.80	26.07
Good	25.70	24.50	24.59	24.33	26.30	23.50	24.50	23.70
Medium	23.70	22.50	22.00	21.67	22.30	21.00	23.50	21.33
Common	19.60	16.88	17.40	18.03	18.00	17.25	19.00	16.60
Mutton:								
Good	16.70	13.75	14.50	13.73	18.80	18.25	15.50	14.03
Medium	14.20	11.75	11.00	11.30	16.00	15.75	12.50	12.17
Common	10.10	9.00	7.00	8.47	13.85	13.75	9.50	9.27

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Aug. 16–21, 1920; Aug. 15–20, 1921; and Aug. 14–19, 1922.
[2] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.
[3] Two-year average; does not include 1921 when prices were lowest.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week of August 13–18, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Aug. 13–18, 1923.	Aug. 6–11, 1923.	Aug. 14–19, 1922.	Aug. 13–18, 1923.	Aug. 6–11, 1923.	Aug. 14–19, 1922.	Aug. 13–18, 1923.	Aug. 6–11, 1923.	Aug. 14–19, 1922.	Aug. 13–18, 1923.	Aug. 6–11, 1923.	Aug. 14–19, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	139	185	270	8.0	6.4	15.0	1,051	1,036	1,086	$7.48	$6.92	$6.49
901–1,000 lbs.	276	336	315	15.8	11.6	17.6	951	923	935	6.56	6.24	6.12
801–900 lbs.	318	519	327	18.3	17.9	18.2	852	841	853	6.20	6.08	6.29
701–800 lbs.	440	740	361	25.3	25.6	20.3	756	755	742	5.86	5.72	5.85
700 lbs. down	567	1,113	519	32.6	38.5	28.9	562	600	591	6.32	5.37	5.80
Total	1,740	2,893	1,795	100.0	100.0	100.0	765	752	805	6.36	5.87	6.11

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending August 18, 666 bales; weight, 235,266 pounds; value, $57,317. Imports through the port at Boston for the same period, 2,354; weight, 748,907; value, $298,692.

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of August 13-18, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Paul.[2]		
	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	Aug. 14-19, 1922.	Three year average.[3]	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	Aug. 14-19, 1922.	Three year average.[3]	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	Aug. 14-19, 1922.	Three year average.[3]	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	Aug. 14-19, 1922.	Three year average.[3]	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	Aug. 14-19, 1922.
Cattle.																					
Slaughter cattle and calves:																					
Steers (1,100 lbs. up)—																					
Choice and prime	12.14	11.87	10.61	12.57	11.98	11.58	10.53	12.38	.....	.....	11.31	11.16	10.38	12.10	11.50	11.34	10.34	12.11	11.00	10.88	.....
Good	11.00	10.90	9.76	11.56	11.00	10.73	9.90	11.50	7.38	73.8	10.05	9.97	9.56	10.89	10.22	10.03	9.70	11.13	9.85	9.78	.....
Medium	9.47	9.46	8.66	10.04	9.20	9.01	8.67	9.68	6.12	6.12	8.76	8.70	8.24	9.31	8.72	8.62	8.75	9.84	8.50	8.44	8.00
Common	7.54	7.54	7.29	8.38	6.98	6.88	6.72	7.78	4.50	4.50	7.30	7.29	6.59	7.73	7.12	7.12	7.08	8.14	6.85	6.88	6.62
Steers (1,100 lbs. down)—																					
Choice and prime	11.98	11.64	10.61	12.62	11.70	11.19	10.30	12.42	.....	.....	10.98	10.90	10.25	12.10	11.10	11.06	10.24	12.19	11.00	10.88	.....
Good	10.81	10.69	9.76	11.47	10.70	10.31	9.70	11.48	7.25	7.25	9.76	9.70	9.35	10.71	9.75	9.75	9.62	11.24	9.88	9.75	.....
Medium	9.32	9.28	8.64	9.92	8.92	8.72	8.61	9.51	5.88	5.88	8.48	8.45	7.94	8.79	8.38	8.38	8.47	9.76	8.25	8.19	8.00
Common	7.10	7.11	7.20	7.99	6.28	6.16	6.35	7.11	4.12	4.12	6.66	6.66	5.98	6.83	6.52	6.62	6.70	7.74	6.12	6.12	6.50
Canner and cutter	4.47	4.59	4.30	4.47	3.68	3.72	3.42	4.02	2.38	2.38	4.12	4.12	3.50	3.86	4.15	4.25	3.62	4.18	3.75	3.75	3.38
Light yearling steers and heifers—																					
Good and prime (800 lbs. down)[4]	10.39	10.22	.....	.....	9.95	9.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.78	9.64	.....	.....	9.62	9.62	.....	.....	9.50	9.38	.....
Heifers—																					
Good and choice (850 lbs. up)	9.32	9.18	[5] 7.08	8.00	7.50	7.75	[5]7.52	8.59	5.25	5.25	7.90	7.81	[5]6.88	7.46	8.25	8.25	[5]6.95	7.74	8.38	8.31	[5]6.25
Common and medium (all weights)	6.10	6.01			5.12	5.38			3.50	3.50	5.58	5.51			5.80	5.88			5.50	5.50	
Cows—																					
Good and choice	7.59	7.52	[5] 6.17	6.72	6.55	6.41	[5]5.12	6.15	4.38	4.38	6.52	6.44	[5]5.18	5.92	7.00	7.00	[5]5.65	6.49	6.38	6.31	[5]5.32
Common and medium	4.58	4.62			4.30	4.38			3.15	3.25	4.30	4.14			4.55	4.62			4.00	4.03	
Canner and cutter	2.86	3.03	3.21	3.71	2.42	2.66	3.00	3.55	1.88	1.88	2.60	2.52	2.90	3.33	2.86	3.00	3.25	3.67	2.50	2.53	2.88
Bulls—																					
Good and ch. (beef yearlings excluded)[4]	6.10	6.25	.....	.....	5.92	6.12	.....	.....	3.88	3.88	5.18	5.12	.....	.....	6.12	6.22	.....	.....	4.75	4.53	.....
Canner to med. (canner and bologna)[4]	4.08	4.09	.....	.....	3.40	3.88	.....	.....	2.38	2.38	3.50	3.50	.....	.....	3.94	4.16	.....	.....	3.38	3.28	.....
Calves—																					
Med. to ch. (190 lbs. down)	10.12	10.62	[5]11.60	11.48	8.80	8.50	[5]9.22	9.23	6.00	5.92	8.00	7.91	[5]8.82	8.66	8.25	8.19	[5]8.52	8.68	8.40	8.16	[5]7.38
Med. to ch. (190–250 lbs.)	9.40	9.97			6.50	6.97			5.50	5.50	7.38	7.28			7.28	7.38			7.12	6.62	
Med. to ch. (250 lbs. up)	6.68	7.00	[7] 6.42	6.74	6.00	6.25	[7] 5.70	6.60	5.00	5.00	6.22	6.12	[7] 6.48	6.39	6.28	6.38	[7] 6.50	6.56	6.25	6.25	[7] 5.50
Cull and common (190 lbs. down)[4]	6.55	6.91	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....	.....	3.12	3.12	4.62	4.62	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	.....	.....	5.25	5.12	.....
Cull and common (190 lbs. up)[4]	5.12	5.31	.....	.....	3.62	3.75	.....	.....	2.62	2.62	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	4.70	4.75	.....	.....	3.88	3.75	.....
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:																					
Steers, com.-ch. (750 lbs. up)[8]	7.47	7.16	6.54	7.71	6.50	6.50	6.42	7.19	4.30	4.25	7.12	7.00	7.22	7.96	7.38	7.30	7.01	7.85	6.00	5.81	5.80
Steers, com.-ch. (750 lbs. down)[9]	6.50	6.20	6.12	6.54	6.00	6.00	5.38	5.96	4.30	4.25	6.50	6.49	6.33	6.29	6.25	6.22	6.38	6.60	5.50	5.23	5.32
Steers, inferior (all weights)[4]	4.12	4.04	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	.....	.....	2.35	2.25	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	4.12	4.12	.....	.....	3.38	3.25	.....
Cows and heifers, com.-ch.	4.42	4.27	4.50	5.17	3.65	3.78	4.12	4.69	3.25	3.25	4.42	4.50	4.60	4.58	4.55	4.55	4.62	5.12	3.38	3.31	4.12
Calves, com.-ch.[10]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.25	4.25	6.12	6.12	6.48	6.32	6.25	6.25	6.75	6.38	5.38	5.25	.....
Hogs.																					
Top (highest price not average)	8.85	8.15	10.35	16.10	9.00	8.35	10.30	16.15	8.30	8.20	8.35	7.75	9.65	15.65	8.10	7.65	9.45	15.50	8.50	7.75	10.00
Bulk of sales	7.58	7.20	8.75	10.98	8.50	7.96	9.54	11.67	7.96	7.85	7.79	7.32	8.75	10.92	7.21	6.68	8.14	10.34	7.00	6.66	8.02
Heavy weight (250–350 lbs.) med.-ch.	7.88	7.36	8.84	11.09	8.07	7.57	8.91	11.03	7.94	7.82	7.86	7.42	8.57	10.75	7.48	7.05	8.35	10.52	7.58	7.06	8.38
Medium weight (200–250 lbs.) med.-ch.	8.15	7.60	9.34	11.55	8.41	7.88	9.36	11.60	8.05	7.98	7.99	7.48	8.80	11.04	7.65	7.22	8.67	10.91	7.74	7.21	8.75
Light weight (160–200 lbs.) com.-ch.	7.91	7.50	9.68	11.76	8.36	7.88	9.63	11.80	7.81	7.68	7.78	7.34	8.75	11.07	7.45	6.98	8.95	11.08	7.92	7.42	9.33
Light lights (130–160 lbs.) com.-ch.	7.76	7.24	9.63	11.52	7.86	7.43	9.63	11.55	6.81	7.02	7.50	6.92	8.97	11.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.71	7.39	.....
Packing hogs:																					
Smooth	6.46	6.04	7.82	10.17	6.30	6.12	7.19	9.37	5.48	6.05	6.22	5.84	7.42	9.51	6.71	6.12	7.57	9.86	6.34	6.09	7.21
Rough	6.66	5.66	7.28	9.72	6.05	5.94	6.88	9.03	4.77	5.32	5.95	5.64	7.09	9.04	6.34	5.74	7.18	9.48	6.01	5.78	6.72
Slaughter pigs (130 lbs. down) med. to ch.	7.33	6.74	9.38	10.99	7.40	6.85	9.33	10.70	4.73	5.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.83	5.75	.....
Feeder and stocker pigs (70–130 lbs.) com. to ch.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.31	6.10	8.81	10.21	.....	.....	5.99	5.99	9.14	10.26	5.46	5.12	8.62	10.10	5.10	5.00	9.35
Sheep and lambs.																					
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																					
Lambs—																					
Light and handy weight (84 lbs. down) med. to pr	12.11	11.54	12.34	11.25	11.72	11.31	11.36	10.09	11.58	11.62	11.81	11.41	11.62	10.49	12.00	11.64	12.05	10.83	11.15	10.88	11.54
All weights, cull and common	9.55	9.09	9.98	8.40	8.65	8.38	7.98	6.98	9.12	9.12	8.88	8.34	8.40	7.18	9.35	8.88	9.55	8.26	8.78	8.50	8.50
Yearling wethers, med. to pr	9.72	9.16	9.82	8.63	9.20	8.88	9.00	[11]7.38	8.88	8.88	9.20	9.00	8.98	7.55	9.35	9.25	9.25	7.89	8.98	8.75	9.08
Weathers (2 years old and over) med. to pr	7.41	7.00	7.35	6.74	6.42	6.25	6.75	[11]5.69	6.38	6.38	7.02	6.75	7.25	6.35	6.52	6.38	7.12	6.45	6.60	6.25	6.58
Ewes, com. to ch.[4]	6.22	5.56	.....	.....	4.60	4.50	.....	.....	4.88	4.83	5.70	5.18	.....	.....	5.28	4.97	.....	.....	5.35	5.12	.....
Ewes, canner and cull[4]	2.65	2.31	.....	.....	2.05	2.00	.....	.....	2.62	2.62	2.40	2.12	.....	.....	2.15	2.00	.....	.....	2.10	2.00	.....
Feeding sheep and lambs:																					
Feeding lambs, med. to ch.	12.10	11.56	11.98	10.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.14	10.59	10.78	9.84	.....	.....	.....

Note.—Classification of live stock changed July 2, 1923.

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920.
[3] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Aug. 16–21, 1920, Aug. 15–20, 1921, and Aug. 14–19, 1922.
[4] No comparable grade in former classification.
[5] Old classification combined common to choice; comparable figures are on that description.
[6] In old classification classed as light and medium weight.
[7] In old classification classed as heavy weight.
[8] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of feeder steers, 1,000 pounds up and 750-1,000 pounds, in former classification.
[9] In old classification classed as stocker steers, common to choice.
[10] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of stocker calves, good and choice and common and medium, in former classification.
[11] Two-year average; does not include 1920, when prices were highest.

Market Receipts of Cattle and Hogs Continue Heavy.

The flow of cattle and hogs to market continued unabated during the month of July. Receipts of hogs were the heaviest for that month in the history of the country. In fact the previous high record which was made in 1918 was exceeded by more than a million head. Compared with a year ago July receipts showed an increase of more than 40%, and compared with the five-year average for that month the increase amounted to more than 40%.

Receipts of cattle and calves were somewhat heavier than those of June and constituted the heaviest July run since 1919.

Sheep and lambs were an exception to the rule, receipts for the month falling 1% below those of a year ago and nearly 12% under the five-year average.

Stocker and feeder shipments did not keep pace with receipts. In the case of cattle and calves the movement back to the country fell short of that of a year ago, despite the increase of more than 11% in receipts. Although shipments of stock hogs increased over those of July, 1922, such movements were rather insignificant in both years. Shipments of feeder sheep and lambs were nearly 8% under those of a year ago, and 23% less than the five-year July average.

In a general way slaughter followed receipts. That of cattle and calves was approximately 10% greater than July last year, whereas hog slaughter showed an increase of nearly 37%. It may be of interest to note in this connection that during the first seven months of 1923 the number of hogs slaughtered increased 29% over the corresponding period of 1922. Sheep and lamb slaughter during July showed a decrease of approximately 2%.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week August 11-17, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week Aug. 11-17, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Aug. 11-17, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Aug. 11-17, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	3,210	48.7	75	.....	13,554	61.6
Denver [1]	2,650	79.7	1,713	173.0	909	156.4
East St. Louis	10,309	238.3	790	137.4	760	54.8
Fort Worth	2,841	195.0	756	.....	291	82.2
Indianapolis	861	101.4	167	17.5	643	120.4
Kansas City	40,797	174.2	4,752	473.8	8,064	98.8
Oklahoma City	1,311	56.9	328	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	11,979	97.0	134	297.8	24,796	56.3
St. Joseph	5,274	147.8	.....	.....	2,046	72.9
St. Paul	7,078	72.4	927	132.6	302	22.4
Sioux City	5,102	81.0	.....	.....	1,729	77.2
Wichita	2,637	128.4	459	.....	1,998	.....
Total	94,049	126.9	10,101	248.7	55,092	66.1
State destination:						
Alabama	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	29	50.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	146	.....	1,006	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	1,295	364.0	707	.....	8	4.1
Illinois	17,676	169.1	1,334	195.3	6,069	51.5
Indiana	3,719	178.4	242	23.3	6,656	142.9
Iowa	22,287	116.6	2,537	354.3	18,735	66.7
Kansas	12,421	179.0	191	232.9	1,385	70.6
Kentucky	575	180.8	.....	.....	880	38.3
Maryland	119	42.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	255	32.9	.....	.....	4,079	78.9
Minnesota	648	68.6	471	181.8	198	14.2
Missouri	14,674	163.7	1,314	.....	7,533	93.4
Nebraska	14,847	123.0	690	306.7	6,827	62.0
New Hampshire	.....	.....	715	.....	.....	.....
New York	155	116.5	235	219.6	248	25.6
North Dakota	22	40.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	1,508	48.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	722	28.9	150	124.0	.....	.....
Oregon	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	825	27.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	923	109.4	.....	.....	1,715	153.5
Tennessee	44	73.3	.....	.....	137	.....
Texas	639	55.2	509	.....	291	.....
Virginia	102	476.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	162	31.2	.....	.....	301	29.4
Wyoming	119	117.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	94,049	126.9	10,101	248.7	55,092	66.1

[1] Figures available for 1922 only.

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments This Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1923, to August 17, 1923	404,677	50,397	242,100
Same period 1 year ago	413,115	30,766	306,642
Same period 2 years ago	269,362	19,220	210,451
Same period 3 years ago	278,048	20,694	543,634
Current period as per cent of average of three previous periods	126.4	213.9	68.5

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week of August 13-18, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	Aug. 14-19, 1922.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	Aug. 14-19, 1922.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	Aug. 14-19, 1922.	Aug. 13-18, 1923.	Aug. 6-11, 1923.	Aug. 14-19, 1922.
Choice and prime	4,096	4,158	5,278	13.1	14.4	18.9	1,225	1,244	1,219	$11.94	$11.69	$10.56
Good	14,568	11,052	16,705	46.6	38.4	59.8	1,037	1,070	1,035	10.73	10.73	9.71
Medium	9,967	11,603	4,525	31.9	40.3	16.2	964	971	1,099	9.51	9.50	8.73
Common	2,630	1,974	1,411	8.4	6.9	5.1	889	878	984	7.55	7.61	7.37
Total	31,261	28,787	27,919	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,026	1,042	1,063	10.32	10.25	9.63

Large Increase in Casein Production.

The casein production of the United States for the months of April, May, and June, 1923, reported to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics by 94 factories was: April—1,163,766 pounds, May—1,320,581 pounds, June—1,437,223 pounds, a total of 4,921,576 pounds. This is an increase of 2,840,000 pounds over January, February, and March.

About twenty firms that reported the manufacture of casein for the first quarter of 1923 did not send in their reports for the second quarter, but thirty-six firms that did not report the manufacture of casein during the first quarter have reported the production of that commodity for the second quarter.

A comparison of the first six months of 1923 with the same period in 1922 shows that 94 factories reported a total production of 7,004,000 pounds in 1923, while 75 factories reported 3,414,000 pounds in 1922. This is an increase of 3,590,000 pounds for the first half of the current year.

Wool Index Number.

The wool textile index number of "The Weekly Wool Chart" (Bradford, England) for June stands at 161 compared with 168 in May and 143 in June last year. Compared with a year ago, wool values show an advance of 33 points, tops 14 points and yarns 8 points.

The following table gives the course of the index numbers in detail:

Period covered.	Wool.	Tops.	Yarns.	Combined average.
July, 1914	100	100	100	100
1922.				
June	120	139	170	143
July	123	132	167	141
August	124	137	168	143
September	131	143	168	147
October	146	148	179	158
November	159	152	181	161
December	145	153	182	160
1923.				
January	155	159	186	167
February	145	157	186	163
March	146	153	182	160
April	155	158	183	165
May	160	161	182	168
June	153	153	178	161

Imports of Dairy Products and Eggs During June, 1923.

Data from the Department of Commerce.

Imported from—	Butter, and butter substitutes.	Cheese, and cheese substitutes.	Milk and cream, condensed and evaporated.	Casein.	Eggs.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozens.*
Denmark	2,259,532	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	9	257,357	.....	353,418	.....
Germany	44,000	8	.....	149,882	.....
Greece	.....	109,508	.....	.....	.....
Italy	.....	2,507,778	1,091	.....	.....
Netherlands	100,639	207,349	11,020	.....	8
Switzerland	.....	1,241,248	192	.....	.....
United Kingdom	184,875	348,447	485	190,987	300
Canada	50,883	1,783,167	442,857	2,436	823
Argentina	235,196	508,355	.....	1,123,683	.....
Hejaz, Arabia, etc	918	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand	24,472	.....	.....	194,080	.....
Other countries	32,280	112,134	.....	81,097	11,262
Total, June, 1923	2,932,804	7,075,351	455,645	2,095,583	12,393
Total, June, 1922	79,993	4,470,643	263,024	832,317	43,434
January–June, 1923	11,241,196	24,005,762	2,719,402	18,784,669	147,893
January–June, 1922	2,426,070	16,023,591	837,898	7,032,865	632,189

There are great changes being made in the production of dairy products. Some products are rapidly increasing in output, some are increasing slowly, while others have varied up and down in quantity of output but without any apparent permanent growth.

Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stockyards for July.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses and mules, receipts.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.			
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Albany, N. Y.	1,105	566	129	133	17	8	976	425	448	113	45	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amarillo, Tex.	7,134	6,077	.....	.....	6,332	4,669	7,134	6,077	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	171	181
Atlanta, Ga.	1,175	2,833	1,042	2,225	59	196	183	578	(1)	174	(1)	174	.....	.....	196	273
Augusta, Ga.	1,059	936	942	892	29	68	72	68	383	364	383	370	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.	23,035	18,368	15,070	13,338	306	80	7,965	5,030	7,792	7,423	4,791	4,566	.....	.....	.....	32
Boston, Mass.	6,684	6,267	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,221	2,977	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Buffalo, N. Y.	51,278	50,153	15,511	16,787	255	219	36,342	33,116	26,000	23,680	6,461	6,593	.....	.....	617	604
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,102	808	866	737	236	71	236	71	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	500	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	390	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,694	180
Chicago, Ill.	283,185	314,707	229,159	228,286	11,692	12,445	63,026	86,421	55,560	54,343	53,066	52,646	(1)	(1)	1,639	1,835
Cincinnati, Ohio.	35,749	40,520	17,544	20,695	1,357	1,952	18,205	19,835	12,794	18,653	4,218	6,176	.....	.....	139	135
Cleveland, Ohio.	21,771	23,801	20,298	21,385	91	338	1,473	2,416	10,917	13,195	10,249	12,623	.....	.....	20	120
Columbia, S. C.	745	865	745	865	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	250	217	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	140	250	131	150	.....	.....	23	103	88	166	74	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas, Tex.	1,003	578	1,003	578	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	42	139	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	2,880	3,145	2,664	2,792	.....	.....	216	353	824	854	717	683	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver, Colo.	29,932	24,839	10,895	10,946	16,953	12,071	18,742	13,212	2,940	3,492	1,893	1,918	972	1,598	1,540	1,597
Detroit, Mich.	21,672	23,479	17,442	21,134	1,134	942	4,230	2,345	10,762	11,614	9,462	11,566	.....	.....	.....	107
East St. Louis, Ill.	106,427	138,969	43,346	57,465	11,321	16,977	63,081	81,504	25,461	37,821	13,203	21,648	164	484	2,829	2,548
El Paso, Tex.	7,486	5,686	1,909	1,880	2,418	2,907	4,482	3,806	(1)	3,008	(1)	469	(1)	2,688	392	107
Evansville, Ind.	4,136	2,939	1,869	1,551	109	165	2,197	1,398	1,469	1,449	601	532	16	7	1	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	(3)	762	(3)	374	(3)	.....	(3)	418	(3)	381	(3)	222	(3)	.....	(3)	.....
Fort Worth, Tex.	83,654	141,153	48,655	82,332	8,051	8,192	35,114	58,424	23,990	36,725	25,406	36,650	.....	(1)	396	1,400
Fostoria, Ohio.	496	580	71	86	.....	102	421	485	394	424	39	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	38,305	45,433	18,300	21,021	3,069	4,991	20,255	23,823	15,610	18,705	3,380	4,154	.....	.....	78	107
Jacksonville, Fla.	530	309	285	477	243	.....	243	9	44	11	12	11	32	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	57,245	50,215	57,245	50,215	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,442	36,673	36,442	36,673	.....	.....	618	18
Kansas City, Mo.	213,181	284,315	116,720	138,787	49,463	62,628	79,883	116,618	35,000	62,709	25,432	44,293	2,199	3,265	1,321	871
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,842	1,461	1,107	1,020	186	180	725	441	179	234	111	109	58	35	96	171
La Fayette, Ind.	1,137	1,279	829	853	111	14	319	394	513	602	350	314	42	3	.....	.....
Lancaster, Pa.	20,204	18,482	4,904	4,895	.....	.....	15,300	13,587	834	1,541	211	122	.....	.....	.....	45
Laredo, Tex.	(3)	692	(3)	62	(3)	651	(3)	651	(3)	7	(3)	.....	(3)	7	(3)	14
Logansport, Ind.	74	15	5	7	4	.....	75	3	3	10	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Calif.	(3)	10,136	(3)	9,959	(3)	167	(3)	167	(3)	3,070	(3)	3,070	(3)	.....	(3)	12
Louisville, Ky.	25,301	24,205	8,127	8,689	2,638	2,808	17,174	15,516	12,148	12,603	2,609	2,435	.....	.....	131	78
Marion, Ohio.	1,649	507	233	317	.....	21	1,414	191	465	308	102	184	.....	1	31	35
Memphis, Tenn.	1,016	1,844	746	723	324	603	366	1,102	270	230	231	162	37	14	704	444
Milwaukee, Wis.	30,802	27,564	27,768	24,377	1,673	1,506	3,016	3,170	22,524	19,325	22,254	18,887	248	411	67	.....
Montgomery, Ala.	2,633	3,510	195	267	374	219	2,532	2,846	(1)	631	(1)	63	(1)	.....	232	104
Moultrie, Ga.	144	25	144	10	.....	15	.....	15	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	8,269	8,725	3,691	3,488	900	550	5,178	5,237	3,324	4,091	1,462	1,102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark, N. J.	(3)	4,711	(3)	4,466	(3)	202	(3)	202	(3)	1,995	(3)	1,995	(3)	.....	(3)	.....
New Orleans, La.	17,681	18,629	15,290	15,487	1,111	1,055	1,879	2,789	11,884	12,498	9,021	8,505	(1)	(1)	.....	65
New York, N. Y.	23,967	23,504	23,967	23,319	.....	.....	.....	185	18,137	17,108	18,137	17,108	.....	.....	86	143
North Salt Lake, Utah.	1,501	1,278	953	1,059	468	102	543	219	238	192	204	192	13	.....	22	265
Ogden, Utah.	1,204	3,436	591	775	78	687	613	2,661	355	334	119	141	.....	66	2	339
Oklahoma, Okla.	36,486	46,198	20,302	30,108	6,538	3,883	15,173	12,017	5,435	11,070	3,422	8,639	373	61	13	52
Omaha, Nebr.	117,177	118,139	77,716	82,303	24,435	16,552	37,543	35,770	5,414	6,101	2,547	3,765	100	.....	480	1,570
Pasco, Wash.	244	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peoria, Ill.	2,502	3,206	1,584	1,548	163	90	929	1,577	1,029	1,716	750	744	32	21	21	15
Philadelphia, Pa.	16,382	15,480	16,100	15,307	.....	.....	282	173	9,874	9,503	9,715	9,441	.....	.....	147	96
Pittsburgh, Pa.	84,694	80,362	14,306	16,233	.....	.....	70,388	64,129	28,370	37,833	8,280	9,888	.....	.....	687	399
Portland, Oreg.	12,948	15,913	4,681	7,551	985	773	6,801	8,115	1,571	2,036	879	1,423	.....	.....	57	233
Pueblo, Colo.	6,430	2,614	20	79	31	610	7,797	2,376	(1)	183	.....	.....	.....	123	364	69
Richmond, Va.	3,711	1,997	2,318	1,438	128	37	1,393	559	1,622	725	625	378	10	.....	128	100
Roanoke, Va.	(3)	98	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	98	(3)	3	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....
St. Joseph, Mo.	39,597	37,253	26,227	35,166	6,612	10,826	10,383	17,496	3,627	7,188	3,202	5,645	184	610	759	514
St. Paul, Minn.	126,831	109,351	65,867	65,667	36,803	27,482	54,163	41,301	38,697	41,158	35,257	39,139	2,085	1,304	105	359
San Antonio, Tex.	11,154	10,274	6,254	5,221	1,761	2,484	4,486	5,053	4,576	4,694	3,423	3,105	75	217	301	257
Seattle, Wash.	4,344	5,943	4,223	5,827	.....	.....	121	116	108	491	108	491	.....	.....	42	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.	52,765	49,630	22,217	26,349	19,700	12,455	27,884	20,950	2,959	1,674	2,707	1,588	184	92	497	1,143
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1,603	1,232	976	578	392	456	609	551	90	151	44	47	18	49	37	154
Spokane, Wash.	3,607	3,474	1,869	2,300	1,021	917	1,407	1,090	231	434	245	367	11	30	47	68
Springfield, Ohio.	(3)	509	(3)	106	(3)	.....	(3)	403	(3)	256	(3)	27	(3)	.....	(3)	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	1,525	2,063	1,123	1,242	.....	209	453	800	518	791	492	580	.....	.....	1	23
Washington, D. C.	2,364	2,458	2,249	2,432	.....	.....	115	26	1,082	1,154	1,023	1,154	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.	20,889	37,975	7,376	9,995	4,194	8,573	13,513	27,980	3,351	8,945	2,111	3,866	451	738	504	341
Discontinued [4]	26,110	.....	25,313	.....	86	.....	1,013	.....	6,675	.....	6,637	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
Total	1,710,426	1,903,201	1,001,512	1,104,345	223,245	223,178	668,784	746,981	455,598	546,336	332,502	387,136	7,304	11,224	17,246	17,224
Increase or decrease	.....	+192,775	.....	+102,833	.....	−67	.....	+78,197	.....	+90,738	.....	+54,634	.....	+3,920	.....	−22
Per cent	.....	+11.3	.....	+10.3	.....	−0.02	.....	+11.7	.....	+19.9	.....	+16.4	.....	+53.7	.....	−0.1
Total for 7 months ending with July	11,483,625	11,908,287	6,787,888	7,259,620	1,834,460	1,680,234	4,603,023	4,547,348	3,233,664	3,472,600	2,397,785	2,587,849	90,965	92,215	215,021	287,842
Increase or decrease	.....	+424,662	.....	+471,732	.....	−154,226	.....	−55,675	.....	+238,936	.....	+190,064	.....	+1,250	.....	+72,821
Per cent	.....	+3.7	.....	+6.9	.....	−8.4	.....	−1.2	.....	+7.4	.....	+7.9	.....	+1.4	.....	+33.9
July average, 5 years, 1918–1922	.....	1,773,773	.....	1,086,549	.....	214,774	.....	699,704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,543
Increase or decrease	.....	+129,428	.....	+17,796	.....	+8,404	.....	+87,277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	−17,319
Per cent	.....	+7.3	.....	+1.6	.....	+3.9	.....	+13.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	−50.1

[1] Calves included with cattle. [2] Disposition of stock not reported. [3] Not included in report prior to January, 1923.
[4] Beginning with January, 1923, only those yards designated by the Packers and Stockyards Administration are included in this report.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stockyards for July—Continued.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep and lambs.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Albany, N. Y.	101						101									
Amarillo, Tex.	8,295	1,076					8,295	1,076	930	1,349					930	1,349
Atlanta, Ga.	881	9,579	344	4,452			437	5,127	692	1,016	371	1,016			321	
Augusta, Ga.	597	206	566	212						3		3				
Baltimore, Md.	81,615	96,893	54,393	78,813			27,222	18,080	38,789	33,853	15,328	14,045			23,461	19,808
Boston, Msss.	509	245		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	118		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	88,931	126,932	35,241	56,813			54,490	68,519	44,926	45,432	10,424	12,689			34,502	32,743
Chattanooga, Tenn.	408	614	408	614					358	155	358	155				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	400	2,500					400	2,500	4,800	1,200					4,800	1,200
Chicago, Ill.	619,749	928,924	456,544	688,897	26		154,892	222,867	297,113	289,361	247,397	236,899	39,207	23,281	49,716	52,642
Cincinnati, Ohio	88,827	95,781	42,092	57,666	97	370	46,735	38,115	82,993	69,889	7,978	9,164	3,624	867	75,015	60,725
Cleveland, Ohio.	63,803	72,093	41,748	53,667			22,058	18,426	18,435	20,559	15,631	15,127	419	228	2,804	5,432
Columbia, S. C.	279	555	279	555					75	127	75	127				
Columbus, Ohio.	2,657	7,353	782	84			1,879	7,259	2	140	2	79				61
Dallas, Tex.	2,723	6,872	2,723	6,872					54	2	54	2				
Dayton, Ohio.	9,384	12,175	7,517	6,834			1,867	5,341	745	1,033	567	820			178	213
Denver, Colo.	27,044	34,194	25,960	22,502	1,735	10,111	1,735	10,627	54,487	52,359	7,966	9,675	35,759	28,551	46,815	43,673
Detroit, Mich.	17,630	25,607	7,286	15,880			10,344	9,127	9,808	5,989	9,570	5,775		97	238	214
East St. Louis, Ill.	216,286	337,862	68,284	130,509	2,507	629	148,002	207,353	97,113	79,209	66,644	55,858	6,047	7,672	30,469	23,351
El Paso, Tex.	1,296	1,412	1,183	1,199	113	213	113	213	956	597	188	517			768	80
Evansville, Ind.	13,649	16,348	2,899	6,326	1,387	448	10,756	10,083	2,128	1,757	286	315	3	17	1,870	1,445
Fort Wayne, Ind.	(2)	3,281	(2)	2,186	(2)		(2)	1,163	(2)	825	(2)	183	(2)		(2)	670
Fort Worth, Tex.	22,662	20,631	19,699	16,677	305	1,133	2,768	3,951	20,787	60,672	8,847	23,496	4,039	5,148	12,121	37,265
Fostoria, Ohio.	5,940	7,754	767	1,822	156	70	5,215	5,875	500	437	6	10		40	491	371
Indianapolis, Ind.	164,668	243,781	112,280	135,521	1,076	892	53,085	107,799	20,494	15,077	8,121	6,698	1,952	1,035	12,373	8,379
Jacksonville, Fla.	2,369	7,686	278	292			2,272	7,174	44	72	44	21				
Jersey City, N. J.	24,499	29,405	24,499	29,405					178,522	166,406	178,522	166,406				
Kansas City, Mo.	164,678	200,537	117,087	139,804	5,966	6,122	44,670	56,015	87,613	127,573	64,560	91,212	13,040	21,439	18,979	34,170
Knoxville, Tenn.	6,135	2,301	1,076	1,825	288		5,059	476	864	125	121	125	743		743	
LaFayette, Ind.	8,567	12,894	5,693	5,400	332	163	2,839	7,424	620	559	164	334	107	79	422	222
Lancaster, Pa.	549	1,281	367	361			182	920	992	2,238	145	384			847	1,854
Laredo, Tex.	(2)	85	(2)	85	(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)	
Logansport, Ind.	846	716	337	178	42		619	853	55	131			24	3	88	128
Los Angeles, Calif.	(2)	18,917	(2)	17,781	(2)	928	(2)	928	(2)	4,298	(2)	2,923	(2)	12	(2)	12
Louisville, Ky.	31,560	47,106	16,737	27,239	167	54	14,823	19,867	93,649	74,294	7,440	8,015	14,701	10,723	86,209	66,279
Marion, Ohio.	6,602	6,225	1,548	2,353	191	87	5,101	3,970	575	241	31	9	26	7	502	251
Memphis, Tenn.	274	7,071	224	5,697	81	132	81	1,310	93	129	43	116	50		50	
Milwaukee, Wis.	20,221	25,285	20,221	25,169				116	4,200	2,994	4,087	2,994			99	
Montgomery, Ala.	1,363	3,729	56	151	488		1,308	4,350	525	170	28				456	170
Moultrie, Ga.	1,032	1,120	1,032	245				875								
Nashville, Tenn.	32,278	27,893	5,624	12,241		428	26,654	15,652	17,308	16,502	4,419	3,601	300	400	12,889	12,901
Newark, N. J.	(2)	53,726	(2)	53,669	(2)		(2)		(2)	2,750	(2)	2,705	(2)		(2)	
New Orleans, La.	1,561	2,188	1,300	1,637	70	143	424	143	359	734	281	426	121	222	121	222
New York, N. Y.	60,438	92,536	60,438	92,536					1,005	87	1,005	87				
North Salt Lake, Utah.	4,009	24,062	2,858	3,321			1,151	20,741	11,660	28,408	1,371	967	7,655	20,132	10,296	27,441
Ogden, Utah.	8,751	25,133	3,224	5,788	375	179	5,527	19,345	25,610	42,819	1,689	218	316	8,529	23,921	42,601
Oklahoma, Okla.	32,018	18,735	27,344	15,899	410	105	5,600	2,643	1,118	824	573	676			372	150
Omaha, Nebr.	261,714	358,780	202,228	260,989	450	1,132	53,752	97,445	212,493	214,503	135,599	133,377	63,449	45,530	76,773	70,775
Pasco, Wash.	19						19		44	729					44	729
Peoria, Ill.	28,784	55,053	6,816	9,779	591	462	21,890	45,246	181	202	167	121	6	17	6	84
Philadelphia, Pa.	19,717	25,380	18,372	25,216			1,345	164	27,277	24,201	26,036	23,809			1,241	392
Pittsburgh, Pa.	147,642	210,415	32,605	43,650			115,037	166,765	149,503	138,901	10,883	11,572			138,620	127,329
Portland, Oreg.	14,919	19,818	10,178	12,795	1,493	1,688	4,493	4,940	22,305	23,774	10,314	14,811	1,770	860	12,236	8,859
Pueblo, Colo.	245						245		103	2,401				2,401	103	2,401
Richmond, Va.	15,505	18,245	15,472	18,021	22	39	33	224	2,330	1,092	1,373	1,040	198	52	957	52
Roanoke, Va.	(2)	114	(2)		(2)		(2)	114	(2)	20	(2)	20	(2)		(2)	
St. Joseph, Mo.	162,812	189,418	128,125	154,188	1,829	740	34,406	32,319	46,032	56,952	38,642	46,754	6,211	7,888	6,972	8,896
St. Paul, Minn.	159,653	203,468	144,725	172,918	4,216	5,536	14,327	29,878	21,217	16,599	17,395	12,616	1,940	597	3,193	3,857
San Antonio, Tex.	4,571	4,103	3,218	3,181	1,903		1,353	922	2,550	2,356	260	232	533	1,266	2,240	2,242
Seattle, Wash.	5,229	11,902	4,846	11,730	383	85	383	172	5,170	7,811	5,170	7,811				
Sioux City, Iowa.	167,513	307,016	116,755	147,947	694	164	51,523	157,170	5,091	5,539	4,475	4,582	909	627	909	741
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	50,809	42,496	1,747	3,681	332	60	48,683	38,602		15		15	13		25	
Spokane, Wash.	2,987	3,531	2,030	2,746	687	645	942	791	953	1,889	818	1,799	266	63	266	63
Springfield, Ohio.	(2)	5,755	(2)	177	(2)		(2)	5,578	(2)	509	(2)	3	(2)		(2)	506
Toledo, Ohio.	6,974	9,749	1,069	2,343			6,232	7,402	1,274	394	387	93			851	298
Washington, D. C.	6,381	9,799	6,251	9,799			130		3,803	1,963	3,419	1,924			384	39
Wichita, Kans.	37,650	45,167	35,083	43,544	2,567	1,025	2,567	1,623	1,781	8,577	886	1,627	251		895	6,950
Discontinued [3]	40,711		39,360		133		1,199		53,909		35,630				18,253	
Total	2979,913	4180,908	1939,818	2551,881	31,112	33,783	1025,263	1495,688	1677,132	1660,814	955,790	935,988	203,709	187,783	716,834	710,235
Increase or decrease		+1200,995		+712,063		+2,671		+470,425		−16,318		−19,892		−15,926		−6,599
Per cent		+40.3		+36.7		+8.6		+45.9		−1.0		−2.1		−7.8		−0.9
Total for seven months ending with July	24880,923	31952,115	16204,812	20907,977	377,479	438,790	8650,736	10999,404	10995,479	10759,868	5875,472	5883,181	1132,041	1056,974	5111,286	4861,976
Increase or decrease		+7091,192		+4703,135		+61,311		+2348,668		−235,611		+4,709		−75,067		−249,319
Per cent		+28.5		+29.0		+16.2		+27.1		−2.1		+0.1		−6.6		−4.9
July average, 5 years, 1918–1922		2918,277		1912,440		32,815		996,245		1882,504		1012,710		243,909		872,785
Increase or decrease		+1262,631		+739,441		+968		+499,443		−221,690		−76,722		−56,126		−162,550
Per cent		+43.3		+38.7		+2.9		+50.1		−11.8		−7.6		−23.0		−18.6

[1] Disposition of stock not reported.
[2] Not included in report prior to January, 1923.
[3] Beginning with January, 1923, only those yards designated by the Packers and Stockyards Administration are included in this report.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stock yards.

Cold Storage Report, August 1, 1923.

The holdings of creamery butter increased to slightly above the five-year average for August 1, stocks on hand were 101,714,000 lbs. compared with 103,151,000 lbs. for August 1, 1922. The five-year average figure was 99,859,000 lbs. The in movement for the month of July was 38,946,000 lbs., an increase of 62% over the July 1 holdings.

American cheese showed an increase for the month of approximately 51%. The holdings on August 1 were 55,768,000 lbs. compared with 36,834,000 lbs. July 1; 46,580,000 lbs. August 1 last year and 50,165,000 lbs. five-year average for that date. Stocks of Swiss cheese continue above normal, there being 3,128,000 lbs. on hand compared with 2,535,000 lbs. for same date last year and 2,191,000 lbs. five-year average. Total holdings of cheese were 70,767,000 lbs.; August 1 last year they were 57,763,000 lbs.

Cold Storage Holdings on August 1, 1923, with Comparative Figures.

[Thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Commodity.	July 1, 5-year average.	July 1, 1922.	July 1, 1923.	Aug. 1, 5-year average.	Aug. 1, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1923.
Lemons (boxes).						
Domestic			26			15
Imported			4			4
Total lemons			30			19
Butter (pounds).						
Creamery	64,245	67,410	62,768	99,859	103,151	101,714
Cheese (pounds).						
American	33,057	33,130	36,834	50,165	46,580	55,768
Swiss, including block	1,283	1,679	2,089	2,191	2,535	3,128
Brick and Munster	1,303	1,692	2,511	1,322	1,500	2,902
Limburger	564	636	809	841	879	1,258
All other varieties	8,251	6,405	6,485	9,349	6,269	7,711
Total cheese	44,458	43,542	48,728	63,859	57,763	70,767
Eggs.						
Cases	7,661	9,811	10,222	7,811	10,161	10,503
Frozen (pounds)	19,604	23,528	29,666	22,035	27,855	36,203
Frozen Poultry (pounds).						
Broilers	3,675	2,909	3,414	3,322	3,110	3,120
Roasters	6,829	10,464	15,962	4,358	6,877	11,010
Fowls	5,593	5,879	7,101	5,365	5,283	6,304
Turkeys	4,239	4,642	9,653	3,422	3,999	8,614
Miscellaneous varieties	10,416	11,452	12,970	10,241	11,390	12,214
Total frozen poultry	30,752	34,837	49,100	26,708	30,659	41,262
Meats (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	104,138	31,593	34,385	102,340	27,727	24,440
Beef, in process of cure	(1)	11,324	10,587	(1)	11,212	9,724
Beef, cured	23,275	7,789	12,248	23,952	8,091	11,927
Total beef	127,413	50,706	57,220	126,292	47,030	46,091
Pork, frozen	150,884	128,962	217,074	133,700	117,903	194,441
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	(1)	105,721	93,664	(1)	95,869	96,024
Pork, dry salt cured	326,133	81,227	124,198	305,889	83,987	125,372
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	(1)	263,014	279,933	(1)	250,609	277,535
Pork, pickled, cured	391,255	128,460	193,636	374,583	135,083	169,393
Total pork	868,272	707,384	908,505	814,172	683,451	862,765
Lamb and mutton, frozen	5,291	3,720	3,556	4,554	3,308	2,946
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	79,902	54,878	71,470	77,161	54,734	68,430
Total meats	1,080,878	816,688	1,040,751	1,022,179	788,523	980,232
Lard	150,375	154,254	123,896	146,399	143,084	141,279

	June 15, 5-year average.	June 15, 1922.	June 15, 1923.	July 15, 5-year average.	July 15, 1922.	July 15, 1923.
Fish (pounds.						
Fish, frozen	36,008	20,821	17,780	45,388	25,620	27,138
Herring, cured	17,490	12,991	14,706	19,013	13,422	15,336
Salmon, mild cured	3,386	2,358	2,406	4,728	3,849	4,390

[1] Prior to 1920, figures for cured meats included those for meats still in process of cure.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen and Fish Frozen during Month.

Variety	June, 1921.	June, 1922.	June, 1923.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	July, 1923.
Beef, frozen..pounds..	5,657	5,895	7,176	7,258	5,607	5,239
Beef, placed in cure, pounds	8,042	8,985	8,967	8,418	9,706	8,237
Pork, frozen..pounds..	39,125	53,540	49,727	29,407	32,690	41,575
Pork, dry salt placed in cure....pounds..	106,024	115,759	104,340	104,267	104,956	106,650
Pork, pickled, placed in cure....pounds..	184,586	208,916	200,372	163,672	175,046	207,433
Lamb and mutton, frozen.....pounds..	666	1,139	635	663	511	387
Lard produced..do....	135,735	152,193	172,279	117,322	122,698	159,782

	May 15 to June 15.	May 15 to June 15.	May 15 to June 15.	June 15 to July 15.	June 15 to July 15.	June 15 to July 15.
Fish, frozen	9,624	5,850	7,671	10,151	7,376	11,872

Cold Storage Holdings by Sections August 1, 1923.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	South Atlantic.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
Lemons (boxes).									
Domestic	1	2	6	2	1		3		
Imported			3					1	
Butter (pounds).									
Creamery	16,589	35,442	24,616	11,641	922	1,342	1,171	1,653	8,338
Cheese (pounds).									
American	4,548	19,975	23,385	1,009	1,036	375	386	1,452	3,602
Swiss, including block		967	1,845	44	26	1	6	3	236
Brick and Munster		141	2,295	288	9	1	9	13	146
Limburger		168	1,025	9		1	14		41
All other varieties	162	3,685	3,455	94	21		50	17	227
Eggs.									
Cases	835	3,209	2,733	1,967	124	287	321	161	866
Frozen (pounds)	2,121	7,398	12,386	10,564	566	603	485	69	2,011
Frozen Poultry (pounds)									
Broilers	295	947	933	61	46	2	56	7	773
Roasters	1,558	4,554	4,507	119	156	3	24	1	88
Fowls	1,112	2,439	1,807	334	203	39	76	26	268
Turkeys	1,056	4,291	1,209	1,100	155	50	44	28	681
Miscellaneous varieties	1,069	6,511	3,175	958	61	74	52	42	272
Meats (pounds).									
Beef, frozen	2,084	5,875	10,079	3,065	454	29	1,152	511	1,191
Beef, in process of cure	494	2,608	3,756	2,029	95	31	397	24	280
Beef, cured	736	1,756	6,989	1,685	404	9	35	49	264
Pork, frozen	13,595	17,593	81,030	67,408	2,393	1,415	2,488	2,981	5,538
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	1,748	2,849	41,006	43,972	3,333	1,359	703	609	445
Pork, dry salt cured	1,739	3,557	59,084	47,031	4,861	2,862	4,934	897	407
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	9,361	24,533	102,376	117,028	6,081	3,301	2,749	2,922	9,184
Pork, pickled, cured	8,689	11,641	72,291	57,801	7,325	810	3,424	2,693	4,728
Lamb and mutton, frozen	441	2,090	152	134	48	2	26	5	48
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	3,107	5,472	24,265	27,983	1,879	838	2,382	884	1,620
Lard	5,349	7,565	85,480	32,958	1,319	664	744	2,336	4,864
Fish, frozen (July 15, 1923)	7,027	5,857	2,950	1,717	307	102	39	1	9,138
Herring, cured (July 15, 1923)	1,251	8,030	3,132	682	164			52	2,025
Salmon, mild cured (July 15, 1923)	111	1,238	166	33	8				2,834

Egg holdings made a new record, with 10,503,000 cases on hand, or 342,000 cases more than August 1, 1922, the highest point reached previously. The rate of in movement for the month was slightly less than last year, the increase for July, 1923, was 2.75% compared with 3.57% July, 1922.

Holdings of frozen eggs continue to increase, stocks on hand August 1 amounting to 36,203,000 lbs. Last year's holdings for the same date were 27,855,000 lbs. and the five-year average 22,025,000 lbs.

Total meat holdings decreased by 60,519,000 lbs. Frozen and cured beef showed an out movement for the month of about 11,000,000 lbs. and pork about 46,000,000 lbs. Dry salt pork stocks increased slightly while stocks of pickled pork decreased heavily.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Market in Stronger Position.

That the position of the butter market was strong during the week ending August 18, was demonstrated by the rapid recovery from the setback caused by the release of the preliminary cold-storage report early the previous week. Operators had anticipated a much larger shortage than was shown and for the moment were uncertain as to how to proceed. Demand fell off, sentiment favored lower prices, and the market veered temporarily to the buyers' favor. Receipts, however, were not large and stocks showed little if any accumulation. Buyers who had remained out of the market during the latter part of the previous week were forced to replenish stocks and, as a consequence, a good demand with brisk jobbing trade set in early in the new week. Surplus stocks of fresh butter were rapidly reduced and more liberal use of storage butter was necessary to fill the temporary shortage of fresh.

PRICES MOVE UPWARD.

The market moved into a firmer position and the price advance that had been halted by the cold-storage report was resumed. An element of conservatism was prevalent, however, buyers were inclined to confine purchases to actual requirements, and activity on the part of speculators was almost negligible. Prices on the four markets ranged from 8½ to 9½ cents above last year's level and there was a feeling that further price advances might endanger consumption, which up to the preseut has been satisfactory, and result in an easier market later. Operators as a rule expressed confidence in the situation for the immediate future and felt that moderate advances might even be justified by the statistical position of the market which becomes constantly stronger. During the first half of August, storage holdings at the four markets increased less than a quarter of a million pounds compared with an increase of four million pounds during the corresponding period last year.

The report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association for the week ending August 11th showing a decrease in production of 2.9 per cent below the previous week and 9.3 per cent below the same week last year, indicated a continued light production. Earlier reports of that association have been substantiated by arrivals at the four markets which during the first half of the month showed a shortage of over 50,000 tubs under last year. Some differences of opinion exist as to the condition of the pastures, but while there may be improvement in some sections due to rains and cooler weather, very little if any increase in production is expected in the near future. Judging from the late American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association report, no increase in receipts is expected at least during the next week. Furthermore, cows expected to freshen for winter dairying are too far along to show much increase in milk flow even though pastures may improve. Last year at this time, production declined rapidly because of the drought, and it is probable that there will be less disparity in production figures with last season during the next few weeks.

The quality of butter made during the cooler weather showed some improvement, but the proportion of fancy butter continued very small and was insufficient for trade requirements. Critical buyers in some instances paid close to fresh butter prices for fancy June make rather than resort to lower scores of fresh. There was good demand for lower scores, both "whole milk" and "Centralized," and supplies of this quality were closely cleaned up on all markets. The intermediate scores were slowest to move, especially at New York, but because of short supplies, ready outlets were found at Chicago and Philadelphia.

During the week imports amounted to only 250 casks of unsalt Holland butter. About 1,000 boxes of Argentine and small shipments of Holland butter are on the water. Some Canadian butter expected at New York early in the week and negotiations are pending on further shipments. The temporary decline in the Danish market last week attracted orders for over 4,000 casks, about half of which is expected late next week, and the remainder a week later. Late Danish offerings at 37 cents c. i. f. are too high to arouse much buying interest. Some interest in offerings of unsalt Holland butter at around 36 cents. While a fair volume of import butter is due to arrive, no further purchases of consequence are anticipated at the moment and present indications are that the butter already purchased will arrive on a short market and fill an actual need.

Higher Cheese Prices Temporarily Stimulate Trading.

The generally anticipated advances which occurred at Wisconsin cheese boards on Monday of the week euding August 18, served as somewhat of a stimulus to trading during the first few days of the week. In the distributing markets this was partly due to the fact that some dealers did not immediately follow the advances to the new level of replacement costs, and also because there was a disposition on the part of some buyers to work a little ahead of immediate requirements. As the week progressed however, sellers who had been willing to take a profit on earlier purchases at lower than prevailing replacement costs, began to tighten up on asking prices, so that buyers were daily forced to pay slightly more for goods purchased. The result of this was that sales dropped in volume. This same falling off in business was also reported from Wisconsin markets, where it appeared that if receipts continued active near what they had been previous weeks, there was some likelihood of a relatively heavy action at the close of the week.

HEAVY STORAGE STOCKS OF SOME CONCERN.

The recent advances in cheese prices have not had the full support of all of the trade. Siuce June storing took place, price changes to lower levels have kept some operators worried from fear of not being able to move their holdings profitably. Any upward tendency has looked good to this group. On the other hand, however, heavier storage stocks than last year have led others to feel that price changes upward were more or less unwarranted. Possible factors having some influence on the immediate solution are production conditions and also the steady to firm butter markets which may be diverting some milk from cheese to butter. It is reported that limited quantities of Canadian cheese previously bought by domestic dealers have been sold to England at a profit. English markets are said to be in good shape just now, but there has been nothing as yet to indicate any unusual demand from that source. Dry weather in producing sections continues generally, but it has been somewhat cooler recently, with a resulting improvement in quality. This was most noticeable at primary market points where such changes always are uoticed first.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

August 13–18, with Comparisons.

92 Score Creamery Butter. (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	43½	42	44½	43½	45
Tuesday	44	42	45	44	44¾
Wednesday	44	42½	45	44	44¾
Thursday	44	43	45	44½	45
Friday	44½	43½	45½	44½	45
Saturday	44½	43½	45½	44½	45
Average:					
Aug. 13–18, 1923	44.08	42.75	45.08	44.16	44.92
Aug. 6–11, 1923	43.50	42.10	44.35	43.50	44.15
Aug. 12–19, 1922	35.25	33.88	36.00	36.08	39.75

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins). (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	25 –25½	22 –22½	25 –25½	26½	23
Tuesday	25 –25½	23 –23½	25 –25½	26	23½
Wednesday	24½–25½	23 –23½	25 –25½	25½	.....
Thursday	24½–25½	23 –23½	25 –25½	25½	23½
Friday	24½–25½	23 –23½	25¼–25¾	25	23½
Saturday	24½–25½	23 –23½	25 –25¼	25	23½
Average:					
Aug. 13–18, 1923	25.08	23.08	25 37	25.58	23.25
Aug. 6–11, 1923	24.82	22.15	25.25	25.7	22.00
Aug. 12–19, 1922	20.54	19.25	21.25	20.12	18.50

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

	(Cents per lb.)		(Cents per lb.)
Monday	42	Friday	43½
Tuesday	42½	Saturday	43½
Wednesday	42½		
Thursday	42½	Average	42.71

Report of Fluid Milk Market For August.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities.

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city for 3.5% B. F.	Selling price.[1]				Prevailing B. F. test of milk sold.
			On routes.			At retail stores.	
			Wholesale trade.		Family trade.		
		Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
		Cents per qt.	*Cents per qt.*	*Cts. per qt.*	*Cts. per qt.*	*Cts. per qt.*	*Per ct.*
Ala.	Birmingham	6.98–7.48	11.25–12.25	12–15	15–17	15	4.5
Ariz.	Phoenix	.....	7.5	8	10–11	10–11	.....
Calif.	Los Angeles	7.52	11.66–13.75	14	15	15	3.6–4.0
	Oakland	6.49–6.68	8.75	10	13	12	.....
	San Diego	8.38	11.66	13	15	15	3.7–4.0
	San Francisco	6.68	9.83	11	12–13	12–13	3.75–4.0
Colo.	Colo. Springs	5.70	7.5	10	11	11–12	3.3–3.7
	Denver	4.88	7.5–8.75	10	12	9–12	3.5–3.8
Conn.	Bridgeport	7.61	11	12	14	14	3.6
	Hartford	8.66	11	12–13	15	14–15	.....
	New Haven	8.06	11.5	13	15	15	3.7
Del.	Wilmington	7.16	11	13	13	15	3.6–3.8
D. C.	Washington	7.24	10	11	14	10–15	3.5–4.0
Fla.	Jacksonville	7.24	11.25	13	16	15–16	4–4.2
	Tampa	9.99	13.75	14	18	18	4.4
Ill.	Chicago	6.83–6.94	8.25–10	13	14	14	3.5–3.7
	Peoria	5.16	8	9.5	12	11–12	3.5–3.6
	Rockford	5.91	9	10	12	12	3.6–3.65
	Springfield	5.37	8	10	12.5	12–13	3.5
Ind.	Evansville	4.88	8.25	10.5	12	12	.....
	Indianapolis	4.88	8	10	12	12	3.6–3.8
	South Bend	5.48–5.70	8.75	10	12	12	3.8
Iowa.	Davenport	5.16	7–8	9	11	10–11	3.6
	Des Moines	5.70–6.13	8.75–10	10–11	13	12–13	3.2–3.8
	Sioux City	5.16	7.5	9	11	11	3.6
Kans.	Kansas City	5.70	.....	8–11	12–13	12–13	3.4
	Topeka	4.29–5.59	7.5	8–10	8–11	9–11	3.6
Ky.	Lexington	4.95–5.70	8.75–10	10	14–15	13–15	4–4.5
	Louisville	5.32–5.37	8.75	10–11	12–13	12–13	3.8–4.0
La.	Alexandria	4.99	11.25	10	13	12	4.0
	New Orleans	6.53	8.75	12	14	.....	4.0
Md.	Baltimore	6.86	8	11	12	.....	4.0
	Cumberland	6.93	10	11	13	13	4.0
Mass.	Boston	8.25–8.30	10.25	12.5	14.5	13	3.7
	Fall River	8.60	11	11.5–12	14	12–14	.....
	Springfield	7	11	12	15	11–15	3.7
Mich.	Detroit	7.09	10.5	13	15	14–15	3.5
	Grand Rapids	6.70	10	12	14	14	3.5
	Kalamazoo	6.45–6.88	9.5	11	13	13	3.9–4.1
	Lansing	4.40	7.5	8	10	10	.....
Minn.	Duluth	5.59	8	10	12	12	3.7
	Minneapolis	6.45	9.75	10.5	12	12	3.5
	St. Paul	6.45	9.75	10.5	12	12	3.5
Mo.	Kansas City	5.44–5.53	10	9–11	13	10–16	3.6–3.8
	St. Joseph	4.29	6.75	8	16	10	3.5
	St. Louis	5.59	8.75–9.5	11	13	13	3.5–3.7
Mont.	Billings	4.55	6.25–8.75	10	12.5	12.5	3.25
	Butte	4.88	7.5–8.75	10	12–13	12–13	3.3–3.6
Nebr.	Omaha	5.16	8.12	10	12	12	3.4–3.6
N. H.	Concord	7.09	9.5	.....	14	14	3.55–3.9
N. J.	Hoboken	.....	7.5	9.66	15	13	3.7
	Trenton	7.82	10	12	13	14–15	3.6–3.7
N. Mex.	Albuquerque	6.88	11.25	12.5	15	15	4.0
N. Y.	Albany	5.78	8	14	14	16	3.6
	Buffalo	5.16	8.5–9	10.5	12	12	.....
	New York [2]	5.44–5.65	9–10	13	14	14–15	3.5
	Rochester	5.65–6.29	10	11	12.5	12.5	3.5–3.7
N. C.	Raleigh	7.05	12.5	14	16	19	4.0
	Winston-Salem	7.09	10–11.25	13	16	17	4.5
N. Dak.	Fargo	4.21	6.25	8	.....	10	3.5
Ohio.	Akron	7.31	9.5	11	13	13	3.5
	Cincinnati	6.02–6.24	8.5–9	10	12	12	3.5
	Cleveland	6.66–7.31	9.5	11.5	14	12–14	3.5
	Columbus	.....	9–9.5	11	12	12–13	3.5–4.0
	Toledo	5.48–5.70	9	9.5–10.5	12	12	3.5–3.6
Okla.	Tulsa	6.02	10	13	15–18	16–18	4–4.4
Oreg.	Portland	4.94	8.75	10	12	.....	3.8
Pa.	Erie	6.83	9.5	10.5	12	12	3.6
	Harrisburg	5.37–6.68	11	11.5	13	13	3.5
	Philadelphia	7.31–7.82	9.5	12–13	13	13–14	.....
	Pittsburgh	7.63	9–10	13.5	14	.....	3.5–3.7
	Scranton	6.29–6.40	10.5–11	13	14	14	3.5–3.7
R. I.	Newport	6.25	11	12	14	14	3.8
	Providence	8.30	11.5	12.5	15	.....	.....
S. Dak.	Sioux Falls	4.84	8.75	10	12	12	3.5
Tenn.	Chattanooga	.....	10	11–12	14–16	16	4–4.5
	Nashville	4.21	5	7	12	12	4.2
Tex.	Dallas	6.02	10	12	15	13–15	4.0
	El Paso	6.98	10	11	13	12–14	3.6–4.0
Utah.	Salt Lake City	4.62	7.5	9	10–11	11	3.6
Va.	Newport News	7.24–8.30	11.25	15	17	17–20	3.5
	Richmond	8.44–8.70	11	13	14	.....	3.7–3.8
Wash.	Seattle	5.70	8.25	9.5	12	11–12	3.5–3.6
	Spokane	5.60	9	10	12	12	3.9
W. Va.	Clarksburg	5.91	8.75	13	.....	15	3.8
Wis.	Kenosha	6.66	10	11	12	12–13	3.7
	Milwaukee	6.45	7.5	9.5	11	10–11	3.5
	Racine	6.13	9.5	10	11	11	3.5–3.6
	Superior	5.59–5.80	8	10	12	12	3.7–4.0

[1] These prices represent standard or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butter-fat content varying from 3.2 per cent to 4.5 per cent in different cities.

[2] The dealers' buying prices for New York City apply to milk purchased in the 200–210 mile zone.

Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

City.	Special milk, per quart.	Certified milk, per quart.	Light cream (18–25% B. F.), per half pint.	Cultured buttermilk, per quart.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Boston	18	25	.....	10
New York	17	27–28	20–29	24
Philadelphia	16	30	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	.....	25	.....	.....
Cincinnati	15	24	14	.....
Chicago	23	25	16	10–24
Minneapolis	.....	23	15	12
St. Louis	18	25	17	10
Washington	16–20	30	17	12
Jacksonville	22	.....	20	11
New Orleans	18	30	17	12
Portland	.....	20	.....	12
San Francisco	.....	23	16	13
Average of above cities	18.33	25.62	17.38	13.30

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points [1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5% Butter Fat).

Section.	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.	Comparison of prices for same markets.			
				Number of local markets.	Average for—		
					August, 1923.	July, 1923.	August, 1922.
New England	8	$2.89–$3.59	$3.31	8	$3.31	$3.14	$2.97
Middle Atlantic	14	2.12–3.27	2.67	13	2.68	2.59	2.42
East North Central	27	1.92–3.13	2.59	26	2.57	2.48	1.94
West North Central	23	1.62–3.10	2.37	19	2.35	2.16	1.94
South Atlantic	12	2.29–4.65	3.26	12	3.26	3.23	3.00
East South Central	4	1.96–2.65	2.29	4	2.29	2.18	1.87
West South Central	5	2.09–3.04	2.61	5	2.61	2.62	2.10
Mountain	7	1.93–3.20	2.35	6	2.20	2.14	1.88
Pacific	12	2.05–3.69	2.73	9	2.79	2.76	2.34
United States	112	1.62–4.65	2.67	102	2.63	2.59	2.27

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk-shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 pounds may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Aug. 13–18, 1923.	Aug. 6–11, 1923.	Aug. 14–19, 1922.
Butter.			
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	12,662,589	12,629,872	12,519,084
Receipts since January 1	454,394,389	441,731,800	449,312,780
Put into cold storage	2,165,258	2,174,039	2,134,552
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,975,427	2,048,399	1,662,507
Change during week	−810,169	+125,640	+472,045
Total holdings	52,651,825	53,461,994	64,658,799
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	5,111,911	4,755,580	3,968,244
Receipts since January 1	149,670,951	135,559,040	126,870,527
Put into cold storage	1,713,187	2,270,513	1,587,400
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,142,960	924,577	1,030,114
Change during week	+570,227	+1,345,936	+557,286
Total holdings	24,312,228	23,742,001	19,921,982
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	4,157,073	3,642,413	3,935,741
Receipts since January 1	153,484,116	149,327,043	117,586,159
Put into cold storage	1,516,412	1,233,228	1,462,281
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,520,676	2,489,067	1,708,452
Change during week	−1,004,264	−1,255,839	−246,171
Total holdings	28,002,404	29,006,668	21,675,057
Eggs.			
	Cases.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	278,487	226,942	231,724
Receipts since January 1	13,231,051	12,952,564	13,189,517
Put into cold storage	27,985	24,429	26,437
Withdrawn from cold storage	83,518	49,305	71,688
Change during week	−55,533	−24,876	−45,251
Total holdings	4,526,158	4,581,691	4,929,620

Fruits and Vegetables

Market Position Fully Maintained.

Car lot supplies of principal fruits and vegetables are moving at the rate of about 2,000 cars per day. They are increasing, as usual at this time of the year, but still are less than a year ago by about one-seventh, which is not far from the proportion of the total supplies of the two seasons thus far. Increasing shipments of potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage, lettuce, celery, and pears more than offset the seasonal decrease in melons, cantaloupes, peaches, and tomatoes. The center of activity is beginning to shift to the fall lines of produce. Demand continues generally active, and most of the price changes were upward during the week ending August 20.

ACTIVE ONION SEASON COMING.

Onions.—The onion supply is moving at the rate of 50 cars daily. Some of the leading main crop sections, New York, Massachusetts, and Iowa, are becoming active. New York supplied nearly one-third of the week's shipments. Increasing supplies are to be expected until the September-October peak has passed. Just now the State of Washington supplies a considerable share of the car lot receipts, mostly Yellow Globes from the Walla Walla district, this region reaching almost country-wide distribution, although many lots reach eastern markets in rather poor condition. Washington onions sell at a general range of $2.25–$2.75 per 100 pounds in city wholesale markets. Onion prices were generally steady, with leading lines and grades selling around $3 in most markets. Pennsylvania yellow stock advanced 50¢ in Philadelphia and 25¢ in Baltimore. California white stock gained 25¢ in Chicago, reaching $3.50–$4 per 100 pounds.

In recent seasons the onion crops have been light in the odd years, but this season the forecast of August 16 shows production of the 14 principal States within 2 per cent of last year. There was some decrease in eastern acreage, but yield promises well at 400 bushels per acre for New York, 350 for Massachusetts, and about 300 in the Middle Western States. There were heavy gains of acreage in Colorado and Indiana. The outlook is for a total crop a little above the average quantity, and with center of production farther West than usual. Last year the markets proved able to dispose of a liberal supply at prices which tended upward during the season. The eastern market range advanced from $1.50–$2 per 100 pounds in the early fall of 1922 to $3 in November and closed the season around $4. The strength of the market under heavy supply was commonly explained by the general prosperity of the consuming class and by the new tariff restrictions on imports.

POTATOES HIGHER IN EASTERN MARKETS.

Potatoes.—While total potato shipments this season have been less by one-fourth, most of the great eastern city markets have received as many car lots as last season. Chicago and Kansas City have received about one-third more. This is a development not unusual in short crop years, when the great markets receive a larger proportion of the car-lot supply than in full crop years. The heavy arrivals at middle-western markets have tended toward lower prices in that region. Eastern markets and shipping points gained 15¢–25¢ per 100 pounds, Boston advancing 50¢, but the Chicago market strengthened only slightly, Kansas City weakened, and most western shipping points were no more than steady. New Jersey Cobblers, representing about one-third of the current supply, made average gains of 25¢ per 100 pounds in five eastern cities and at shipping points.

Cabbage.—Fully two-thirds of the supply is coming in nearly equal parts from Colorado and the Roanoke section of Virginia. The rest is from small areas in the Mildde West. Home-grown stock is supplying Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and some other markets. Virginia Danish type held steady in New York and Philadelphia, around $50 per ton bulk per car, and Colorado stock in Kansas City at $2.50 per 100 pounds. The outlook is for a moderate decrease from the tremendous production of last season. Acreage of late cabbage is 6 per cent less and condition not so good, although equal to the five-year average.

Lettuce.—The heavier movement from New York and Colorado is a feature of the lettuce situation, but supplies were moderate. New York Big Boston lettuce averaged about 50¢ advances, but gained 75¢ in Baltimore and Chicago, closing at general ranges of $1–$2 per crate. Western Iceberg showed little change, closing at $3.50–$4 in middle western markets. Production of late lettuce has fully doubled since two years ago, when six principal late crop States reported 2,665,500 crates, compared with this year's forecast of 5,468,200. Gains in the West were startling, Colorado increasing from 243,000 crates in 1921 to 997,200 crates in 1922 and to 2,076,000 forecast in 1923. For Idaho, the corresponding figures were 100,000 crates, 486,000 and 819,000. Michigan and Pennsylvania show decreases, but New York made some gains, and still produces over one-third of the late lettuce, compared with nearly two-thirds in 1921, but Colorado this season exceeds New York in acreage and estimated production, having become the leading late lettuce State.

Celery.—New York celery declined in New York City, closing at $1.50–$1.75 for three-fourths crates. Michigan celery declined 10¢ in Cincinnati. California and Colorado stock sold steady at $6–$7. Production of late celery in six principal States is forecast at 2,182-100 crates, a gain of about 54,000 over last season. Fourt-fifths of the crop is, as usual, in Michigan and New York.

MOST PRODUCE PLENTIFUL.

Cantaloupe prices were firm in the East, but still are weak in middle western cities, owing to abundance of home-grown stock rather than to car-lot supplies. Shipments are decreasing, although still abundant. Sections still active are the Turlock district of California, Delaware, Maryland, and Tennessee. *Grape* shipments from California continue heavy, moving at the rate of about 100 cars daily. Delaware and several Middle Western States are beginning to ship a few cars. *Watermelon* shipments are decreasing. Over one-fourth the week's shipments were from Missouri. Prices show little change, but general trend was upward, and north Georgia shipping points advanced $25–$50 per car. *Sweet potato* markets held nearly unchanged in price for good stock, with the prevailing range $5.50–$6.50 per barrel. Over half the week's supply was from Virginia, which shipped 173 cars out of 336, compared with a total of 178 the preceding week. *Pear* shipments were heavy, mostly from the Pacific coast region.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of August 12–18 and Season to August 18, with Comparisons.

Product.	Aug. 12–18, 1923.	Aug. 5–11, 1923.	Aug. 13–19, 1922.	Total this season to Aug. 18.	Total last season to Aug. 19.	Total last season.
Apples	597	723	1,205	5,148	6,347	112,182
Cabbage	308	251	334	13,932	18,019	40,950
Cantaloupes	1,209	1,435	763	19,608	24,179	30,126
Celery	80	66	71	6,752	5,213	14,782
Grapes	697	692	729	2,240	1,805	59,886
Lettuce	551	486	400	22,142	18,148	22,031
Onions	375	363	523	6,680	9,280	29,783
Peaches	1,265	1,755	2,261	17,216	19,112	38,318
Pears	1,364	1,033	1,314	6,381	4,804	20,318
Plums and prunes	163	83	.....	2,310	.....	5,021
Potatoes:						
Sweet	336	178	429	733	1,274	21,446
White	3,353	2,641	4,050	43,828	58,879	251,644
Tomatoes	182	230	490	15,380	18,761	26,499
Vegetables, mixed	618	744	580	15,215	12,556	19,775
Watermelons	1,870	2,098	1,734	26,125	42,978	47,070
Total	12,968	12,778	14,883	203,720	241,355	739,831

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables F. O. B. Shipping Points.

August 20, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Aug. 20, 1923.	Aug. 13, 1923.	Aug. 21, 1922.
Potatoes	(Early Ohios.) Kaw Valley, Kans.	100 lbs. sacked	.....	$1.50–1.60	$0.80
	Kearney, Nebr. (Irish Cobblers.)	.....do.....	$1.40	1.45	.....
	Caldwell, Idaho	.....do.....	1.30–1.35	1.35	.....
	New Jersey points.	.....do.....	2.85–3.00	2.50–2.65	1.05–1.25
	Grand Junction, Colo.	.....do.....	[1] 1.35–1.40	[1] 1.35	.....
	Minneapolis points.	.....do.....	1.40–1.50	.....	.90–.95
Watermelons	Macon, Ga.	Bulk per car.	.....	125.00–400.00	.....
	Kennett, Mo.	.....do.....	175.00–375.00	175.00–325.00	.....

[1] Wagonloads cash to growers.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week Aug. 14–20, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for Aug. 20, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

POTATOES. (Prices quoted on New Jersey Irish Cobblers, No. 1, sacked per 100 pounds.)

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Aug. 14–20, 1923.	Aug. 6–13, 1923.	Aug. 15–21, 1922.	Jan. 1–Aug. 20, 1923.	Jan. 1–Aug. 21, 1922.	Aug. 20, 1923.	Aug. 13, 1923.	Aug. 21, 1922.
New York	320	216	206	14,819	14,347	$2.65–2.85	$2.00–2.50	$1.00–1.10
Boston	138	135	68	6,894	6,160	3.35–3.50	2.85–3.00	1.35–1.50
Phila'phia	105	128	57	5,333	5,371	2.85–3.00	2.65–2.75	1.35–1.40
Baltimore	33	36	[1] 9	1,334	[1] 1,390	3.10–3.15	3.00–3.15	
Pittsburgh	234	140	191	5,067	5,395	3.25–3.35	3.00	1.50–1.55
Cincinnati	2	6	55	2,048	2,193			1.55–1.65
Chicago	415	431	293	13,371	10,855	[2] 2.35–2.50		1.70–1.85
St. Louis	20	29	65	2,919	3,449			[2] 1.35
Kans. City	244	445	99	7,258	5,194	[2] 1.90–2.00	[2] 2.10–2.20	[2] 1.15–1.25

WATERMELONS.[1] (Prices quoted on Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watsons, 22–30-pound average bulk per car.)

New York	127	166	66	2,323	3,36[illegible]	[3] $165.00–400.00	[3] $235.00–550.00	$225.00–500.00
Boston	18	33	16	562	758	4.30– .50	4.30– .55	
Phila'phia	136	139	59	1,226	1,526	225.00–525.00	205.00–475.00	
Baltimore	82	152	17	1,085	1,356		325.00–400.00	
Pittsburgh	99	81	33	1,039	1,287	450.00–475.00	250.00–500.00	
Cincinnati	43	59	18	568	975	[5] 30.00	[5] 20.00– 25.00	[5] 30.00– 35.00
Chicago	162	153	124	2,196	2,948	400.00–425.00	400.00–450.00	
St. Louis	139	77	99	770	1,289		[6] 425.00–450.00	
Kans. City	78	80	32	983	791		[7] 2.00	[7] 1.50

PEACHES. (Prices quoted on Georgia and Arkansas Elbertas—Sixes and bushel baskets.)

New York	310	520	348	3,302	4,219	[8] $2.50–$3.25	$2.25–$3.00	[8] $2.25–$2.50
Boston	77	99	100	652	744	2.00– 3.25	2.00– 3.00	2.75
Phila'phia	12	25	10	648	777	[8] 2.75– 3.25	2.75– 3.25	
Baltimore	19	24	[1] 7	380	[1] 388	[8] 2.75– 3.00	2.25– 2.50	
Pittsburgh	75	91	55	753	773	[8] 2.75– 3.50	2.50– 3.25	2.75– 3.00
Cincinnati	19	40	6	374	408	3.00– 3.25	3.50– 3.75	
Chicago	93	192	261	992	1,657	2.50	2.50– 2.75	1.50– 2.75
St. Louis	38	173	22	564	841	3.25	3.00	1.60– 1.75
Kans. City	26	68	24	277	324	3.50	2.50– 3.25	1.75

CANTALOUPES. (Prices quoted on California Turlock Section Salmon Tints—Standards 45's.)

New York	331	223	180	3,109	3,805	$3.00–$3.25	$3.00–$3.50	$4.00–$4.25
Boston	120	120	48	1,002	1,156	3.50– 4.50	3.00– 4.00	4.50– 5.00
Phila'phia	12	64	1	992	1,109	3.00	3.25– 3.75	
Baltimore			[1] 2	323	[1] 450			
Pittsburgh	90	158	87	1,433	1,798	3.25– 3.75	3.25– 3.50	3.25– 3.50
Cincinnati	21	53	27	476	513	3.00– 3.25	3.00– 3.25	3.00
Chicago	174	209	174	2,238	2,091	2.75– 3.00	2.75– 3.25	3.00– 3.25
St. Louis	17	28	12	446	544	3.00	2.25– 3.00	
Kans. City	9	18	7	472	711	2.00– 2.50	3.25	

[1] Arrivals incomplete for 1922 season.
[2] Kansas cobblers sacked per 100 lbs.
[3] Auction sales.
[4] Unit basis
[5] Bulk per 100 melons.
[6] Texas stock.
[7] Texas stock bulk per 100 lbs.
[8] New Jersey and Maryland Elbertas.

Colorado Cantaloupe Season Opening.

First cars of cantaloupes are rolling now from Colorado, about 10 days later than last season. A market news field station will be opened at Rocky Ford about August 29, and reports on f. o. b. prices and city prices of cantaloupes will be issued. Acreage of Colorado cantaloupes this season is estimated at 8,620 acres, compared with the 1922 estimate of 14,000 acres, which was almost double the previous year's plantings. Condition of the crop was reported on July 1 this year as only 73% and on July 1 last year as 87%.

Last season the yield was below average and injury from aphis was heavy, although quality and flavor of the stock were good. State inspectors maintained a strict standard of grading and prevented much immature stock from being shipped. Honey Dew melons were successfully grown, and the variety is said to be increasingly popular.

When the Colorado cantaloupe season opens, many markets are supplied with homegrowns, particularly in the Middle West. Michigan, Washington, and the Turlock section of California are Colorado's chief competing sections. During the period August 20–September 30, 1922, Colorado furnished about 75% of the total carlot shipments of cantaloupes. Peak of the Colorado movement came a week earlier than in 1921, on August 31, when 205 cars were rolled, and before that stock reached destination a rapid decline had begun in consuming centers. For a few days markets were demoralized, and some Colorado cantaloupes sold for less than freight. Total seasonal movement from Colorado reached 4,420 cars—over 1,000 more than were shipped in any previous year.

Factors largely responsible for the unsatisfactory market returns last season were the rapid increase in shipments because of early high prices, the immature stock sent to market, the early peak day, and transportation delays.

First prices of Colorado canteloupes at Chicago in August were $4 for standard crates and $1.50 for flats. These were the highest prices at that market, although in New York and Boston standards reached $4.50–$5 and flats $2.25 in August. Low points occurred during September, standards ranging 75c–$1 and flats 25¢–50¢ in New York. At Rocky Ford highest prices were paid at the beginning of the season, standards selling at $2.25 and flats at 90¢ on August 17. By September 9 standards had reached low point of 75¢ after a continuous decline and flats had gone to 35¢–40¢.

Colorado cantaloupes are produced in the Arkansas River Valley, including the Rocky Ford district, with Rocky Ford as the most important loading station, and the Ordway district, of which Ordway ships the greatest number of cars. The following table shows shipments from the most important loading stations:

Station.	Cars.	Station.	Cars.
Rocky Ford district:		Rocky Ford district—Cont.	
Rocky Ford	1,628	Cheraw	23
Swink	740	Others	77
Vroman	192		
Fort Lyon	179	Total	3,234
McClave	111		
Manzanola	103	Ordway district:	
La Junta	96	Ordway	1,184
Hasty	50	Crowley	2
Las Animas	32		
		Total	1,186

Reports on destinations of cars moving from the district were furnished by railroads for the period August 18–September 18, 1922, and August 15–September 14, 1921. According to these reports, the bulk of last season's crop moved to 81 towns in 31 States, and the 1921 crop went to 67 towns in 30 States. Some effort was made to widen the distribution last year, but market conditions and the prevalence of home-grown supplies restricted the consuming field. A recapitulation of the most important receiving States is as follows:

State.	Carloads.		State.	Carloads.	
	1922	1921		1922	1921
New York	939	653	Maryland	62	35
Illinois	648	526	District of Columbia	34	22
Pennsylvania	491	342	Michigan	27	27
Ohio	403	321	Others	192	152
Missouri	284	221			
Massachusetts	176	112	Total	3,328	2,512
Colorado	72	101			

Destination reports, however, are always subject to change because of diversions made when cars are en route. Unload reports from 13 important consuming markets for August and September of the 1921 and 1922 seasons are given below and show receipts generally heavier last season than in 1921:

City.	Carloads.		City.	Carloads.	
	1922	1921		1922	1921
Boston	245	191	New York	773	632
Chicago	287	285	Philadelphia	264	162
Cincinnati	119	117	Pittsburgh	255	227
Cleveland	109	25	St. Louis	108	92
Detroit	19	21	St. Paul	1	5
Kansas City	82	100	Washington	28	42
Minneapolis	6	9			

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables, Shown by States.

Shipments during July, and for Season to July 31, 1923, with Comparisons.

Shipping district.	July.			Season total to July 31, 1923.	Season total to July 31, 1922.	Five-season average to July 31, 1919–1923.	Grand total last season.	Average grand total past five seasons.
	1923	1922	Average 1919–1923.					
APPLES.								
Arkansas	13	37	23	22	78	38	2,598	2,178
California	1,294	220	477	1,355	222	424	4,939	4,427
Delaware	841	861	519	857	1,117	563	1,751	700
Illinois	414	526	367	429	831	450	4,795	2,865
Indiana	19	25	14	19	45	18	225	164
Maryland, E. S.	135	103	62	153	157	78	410	132
Maryland, other	10	33	24	10	33	23	706	709
Michigan	30	397	184	30	397	81	6,001	4,899
Missouri	18	11	9	18	19	10	3,056	1,622
New Jersey	130	222	141	130	223	126	447	631
Ohio	19	38	16	19	45	18	427	545
Pennsylvania	20	19	14	20	42	18	2,030	1,743
Virginia	44	32	33	44	37	34	6,949	5,466
Washington	64	33	42	64	33	33	28,311	25,256
West Virginia	81	28	40	81	38	41	2,223	2,734
Others	21	97	69	29	220	99	47,314	39,212
Total	3,153	2,592	2,034	3,280	3,447	2,054	112,182	93,283
CABBAGE.								
Colorado	61	89	80	61	91	80	1,964	2,088
Illinois	8	19	21	42	31	54	144	161
Iowa	95	158	101	95	158	101	567	336
Kentucky	44	6	27	95	72	115	73	118
Maryland	12	10	25	230	448	303	448	270
Missouri	29	5	16	36	16	58	16	62
New Jersey	25	8	25	71	66	58	63	66
New Mexico	12	13	25	37	58	49	58	49
Ohio	218	90	112	273	333	231	589	425
Tennessee	9	6	4	272	567	266	567	235
Texas	11	15	6	1,359	3,630	2,584	3,631	2,370
Va., Roanoke Sec.	156	152	97	123	152	92	1,010	748
Washington	17	11	11	41	39	31	104	95
Others	36	78	50	10,486	11,667	9,151	31,711	24,608
Total	713	660	600	13,221	17,328	13,173	40,950	31,634
CANTALOUPES.								
Arizona	1,135	1,549	1,416	1,143	1,551	1,431	1,558	1,439
Arkansas	306	912	876	306	912	876	990	1,046
Calif., Imp. Vy.	2,044	3,578	2,244	12,115	12,242	10,376	12,243	8,834
Calif., Turlock	471	1,099	963	471	1,099	968	2,439	2,971
Calif., other	382	531	241	382	531	241	622	283
Delaware	26	98	29	26	98	29	843	677
Georgia	33	74	155	209	1,631	633	1,632	705
Illinois	15	71	39	15	71	39	116	97
Indiana	178	725	331	178	725	331	891	676
Maryland	241	466	189	241	466	189	1,233	907
Nevada	17	51	44	17	51	44	164	72
New Mexico	83	19	32	83	19	32	275	454
North Carolina	523	679	573	523	679	573	700	564
South Carolina	81	184	148	85	260	169	270	162
Texas	58	52	34	204	78	76	186	100
Others	7	85	55	46	261	125	5,261	3,819
Total	5,600	10,173	7,371	16,044	20,683	16,132	30,126	22,746
CELERY.								
California, S. D.	32	2	7	70	3	17	1,353	793
Michigan	146	152	97	168	203	120	1,627	869
New Jersey	15	35	20	15	36	21	115	154
Others	8	12	6	6,325	4,823	4,078	11,687	8,186
Total	201	201	130	6,578	5,065	4,236	14,783	9,993
GRAPES.								
Arizona	9	6	7	9	6	7	7	6
California, C. D.	153	95	160	153	95	160	24,207	15,066
California, S. D.	336	220	245	360	221	255	4,418	2,654
Others	11	3	5	11	3	5	31,231	19,781
Total	509	324	417	533	325	427	59,863	37,507
MIXED VEGETABLES.								
California	268	184	277	2,737	1,810	2,850	3,737	4,670
Colorado	170	158	127	170	238	178	2,176	1,254
Connecticut	22	34	17	31	40	20	72	29
Delaware	22	0	4	26	0	6	0	2
Illinois	177	79	64	380	180	180	243	145
Kentucky	43	4	11	136	56	64	72	68
Louisiana	15	2	6	1,665	1,181	1,136	1,446	1,260
Maryland	31	18	22	193	89	120	222	128
New Jersey	978	1,584	696	1,468	2,073	969	4,930	2,195
New York	7	3	17	144	96	153	403	442
North Carolina	202	15	57	565	145	181	326	140
Ohio	134	160	132	136	165	134	216	186
Texas	12	4	5	1,399	1,491	926	1,553	708
Utah	12	1	4	20	8	8	117	44
Virginia	21	47	29	159	98	164	265	243
Washington	53	57	31	187	103	105	247	143
Others	19	88	43	3,992	2,983	2,362	3,651	2,136
Total	2,186	2,438	1,542	13,413	10,756	9,556	19,676	13,793

Shipping district.	July.			Season total to July 31, 1923.	Season total to July 31, 1922.	Five-season average to July 31, 1919–1923.	Grand total last season.	Average grand total past five seasons.
	1923	1922	Average 1919–1923.					
LETTUCE.								
California	385	184	173	12,880	10,103	8,034	10,291	6,027
Colorado	13	30	13	23	38	18	812	238
Idaho	49	1	10	301	38	71	889	220
Michigan	84	59	62	70	70	67	81	75
Minnesota	11	13	10	11	13	10	85	45
New York	1,350	982	854	1,354	1,145	951	3,164	2,352
Pennsylvania	16	17	13	17	28	17	34	23
Washington	293	240	159	815	373	317	812	361
Others	12	9	9	5,301	5,198	4,510	5,863	4,399
Total	2,213	1,535	1,303	20,772	17,006	13,995	22,031	13,740
ONIONS.								
Arkansas	11	1	2	11	1	2	3	1
California, northern district	111	205	231	422	592	549	2,376	3,344
California, southern district	1	3	4	737	1,253	882	1,265	870
Illinois	32	17	15	32	17	15	496	313
Iowa	154	95	96	147	95	95	918	731
Kentucky	170	103	194	269	227	270	257	291
Maryland	15	3	22	22	3	42	4	56
Massachusetts	78	56	68	73	56	68	1,912	2,738
Missouri	10	11	12	10	11	12	15	13
New Jersey	224	341	300	244	397	349	479	554
New York	16	27	36	16	27	36	2,813	2,867
Pennsylvania	29	31	29	29	31	29	111	103
Texas	63	160	77	2,935	4,574	3,906	4,629	4,075
Virginia	136	323	129	188	353	169	371	184
Washington	341	291	252	341	292	253	765	652
Others	5	28	22	85	174	126	13,369	8,177
Total	1,396	1,695	1,489	5,566	8,103	6,803	29,783	24,974
PEACHES.								
Arkansas	195	1,264	685	176	1,269	684	1,521	932
California	4,046	127	1,936	4,236	191	2,082	9,085	7,282
Delaware	18	54	21	18	54	21	422	184
Georgia	5,913	3,681	4,636	8,006	7,365	7,748	7,368	7,780
Illinois	7	204	44	7	204	45	1,683	508
Maryland	32	88	33	33	88	33	422	349
New Jersey	80	234	108	80	234	108	1,595	961
North Carolina	118	1,257	413	126	1,355	451	1,452	501
Oklahoma	10	125	53	19	125	60	155	261
Pennsylvania	12	11	6	12	11	6	268	250
South Carolina	9	49	24	12	73	36	73	54
Tennessee	8	237	115	8	238	116	248	177
Texas	46	23	531	45	25	592	25	914
Others	8	186	100	7	187	138	13,974	8,625
Total	10,502	7,540	8,705	12,785	11,419	12,120	38,291	28,778
PEARS.								
California, northern district	3,307	1,532	2,088	3,371	1,532	2,106	6,461	4,630
Texas	17	14	31	17	14	31	47	92
Washington	10	1	5	10	1	5	2,615	2,444
Others	17	112	54	15	113	54	11,326	6,544
Total	3,351	1,659	2,178	3,413	1,660	2,196	20,449	13,710
STRAWBERRIES.								
Massachusetts	43	1	23	108	81	93	81	86
Michigan	20	2	12	367	640	458	640	439
New Jersey	42	0	10	255	274	338	274	406
New York	105	57	59	301	328	269	328	258
Oregon	12	1	11	175	141	129	141	108
Washington	15	5	8	164	176	100	176	74
Wisconsin	56	13	17	114	84	69	84	50
Others	6	0	51	16,145	16,988	11,172	16,992	9,471
Total	299	79	191	17,629	18,712	12,658	18,716	10,892
SWEET POTATOES.								
Alabama	127	235	125	127	235	125	537	488
Florida	28	80	23	29	82	24	128	88
North Carolina	6	30	19	6	30	19	660	804
Virginia, other	5	12	4	5	12	4	296	304
Others	6	59	17	6	59	17	19,825	15,255
Total	172	416	188	173	418	189	21,446	16,939
WATERMELONS.								
Alabama	805	1,297	776	815	1,537	867	1,941	1,220
Arizona	71	47	49	78	52	57	59	53
Arkansas	27	130	108	27	130	108	324	315
California	1,349	1,971	1,382	2,225	2,719	2,228	4,291	3,270
Florida	665	647	897	4,281	11,331	6,408	11,337	5,995
Georgia	4,649	6,119	7,350	5,683	11,893	9,875	12,973	11,196
Indiana	52	45	27	52	45	27	542	544
Mississippi	37	76	71	37	85	73	113	93
North Carolina	480	564	556	480	564	557	989	987
Oklahoma	14	70	84	14	70	84	308	480
South Carolina	3,154	4,389	3,545	3,154	4,587	3,605	4,678	3,860
Texas	3,573	1,932	2,461	4,213	2,839	3,177	4,131	3,714
Others	17	478	235	18	497	239	5,384	5,081
Total	14,893	17,765	17,541	21,077	36,349	27,305	47,070	36,808

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables Shown by States—Con.

Shipping district.	July. 1923	July. 1922	July. Average 1919–1923.	Season total to July 31, 1923.	Season total to July 31, 1922.	Five-season average to July 31, 1919–1923.	Grand total last season.	Average grand total past five seasons.
TOMATOES.								
California	171	164	139	442	219	334	2,282	1,931
Illinois	159	139	102	58	154	106	230	270
Maryland	135	178	109	142	189	113	278	190
Mississippi	54	1	50	2,159	3,441	2,062	3,441	1,968
New Jersey	140	242	513	140	252	518	1,930	1,887
Ohio	149	286	62	161	311	170	557	505
South Carolina	44	31	25	422	141	132	141	48
Tennessee	371	517	425	475	887	577	920	621
Texas	272	254	162	998	1,841	1,442	1,844	1,482
Virginia	42	31	32	42	37	33	47	47
Others	36	95	69	9,852	10,374	6,902	14,829	8,956
Total	1,473	1,938	1,788	14,891	17,846	12,389	26,499	17,845
WHITE POTATOES (1923 CROP).								
Arkansas	23	6	19	54	323	173	344	236
California, northern district	91	436	469	641	968	917	5,759	7,188
California, southern district	500	1,037	961	722	1,438	1,410	1,879	1,975
Colorado	200	74	76	200	74	76	15,281	13,386
Delaware	46	53	32	46	62	34	232	166
Georgia	16	1	6	376	528	288	529	273
Idaho	72	32	63	72	32	63	15,868	10,641
Illinois	33	5	34	33	7	35	20	113
Kansas	1,557	1,340	1,245	1,557	1,402	1,239	2,432	1,750
Kentucky	536	249	391	538	279	402	511	782
Louisiana	36	37	37	763	1,054	872	1,087	1,546
Maryland, eastern shore	1,818	2,481	1,743	1,852	2,687	1,847	3,054	1,915
Maryland, other	10	2	4	10	2	9	17	32
Minnesota	19	508	135	19	598	135	28,827	25,455
Missouri	397	184	202	397	191	204	336	229
New Jersey	83	2,238	1,522	83	2,241	1,323	18,312	12,446
New York, L. I.	43	93	102	43	93	102	7,191	5,140
North Carolina	215	392	417	3,289	4,012	3,430	4,140	4,033
Oklahoma	367	51	125	899	996	677	1,090	580
Oregon	33	22	12	33	22	11	1,781	1,468
South Carolina	25	4	17	4,521	4,341	3,150	4,345	2,791
Tennessee	56	21	22	67	47	31	55	31
Texas	12	8	18	753	1,435	961	1,450	1,283
Utah	91	96	91	91	99	95	2,065	917
Virginia, E. S.	7,797	7,667	6,913	10,999	13,105	11,191	13,720	11,274
Virginia, Norf.	1,455	1,383	1,427	5,166	4,013	3,493	4,093	3,410
Virginia, other	19	92	47	19	282	123	384	285
Washington	136	178	102	136	178	102	5,046	4,209
Others	25	69	102	4,836	7,239	4,362	111,774	93,145
Total	15,651	18,755	16,137	36,215	47,781	36,834	251,642	206,699
WHITE POTATOES (1922 CROP).								
Maine	44	56	35	24,308	37,969	24,513	37,969	24,513
Michigan	119	3	36	18,992	15,174	14,917	15,174	14,917
Minnesota	12	0	6	28,827	29,659	25,455	29,659	25,455
Wisconsin	46	3	11	21,405	10,981	18,735	10,981	18,735
Others	11	10	21	158,110	144,480	123,079	144,480	123,079
Total	232	72	109	251,642	238,263	206,699	238,263	206,699

Fruit and Vegetable Inspections During July.

Vegetable inspections constituted about three-fifths of the total number made in July by Federal inspectors in principal receiving markets. Both fruits and vegetables were slightly under the 4-year average for the month, partly because of short crops and delays in seasonal movements of vegetables.

New York City again led the list, having made a total of 298 inspections, but this number was below the June record for that market. Because of the very heavy arrivals at this time of the year and the inadequate force of inspectors, New York had to decline 616 additional requests for inspections during July. Pittsburgh handled about 250 carloads. Chicago and Philadelphia made about an equal number of inspections—around 195—Boston, Cleveland, and Detroit following with 155, 150, and 145, respectively.

Total Inspections During July, with Comparisons.

Classification.	July, 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	June, 1923.	July, 1923.	4-year average for July.
Fruit inspections	939	1,192	1,022	825	934	1,022
Vegetable inspections	1,357	1,824	1,461	1,694	1,260	1,475
Total inspections	2,296	3,016	2,483	2,519	2,194	2,497

Inspections for the Marine Corps again increased over the previous month's record, but work for the Navy showed a decrease. Stations on the Pacific coast inspected 1,274,831 lbs. of fruits and vegetables for the Navy and 46,714 lbs. for the Marine Corps, while the Atlantic coast offices inspected only 762,288 lbs. for the Navy and 245,427 for the Marine Corps. Total inspections on the Pacific coast were almost 300,000 lbs. more than the Atlantic total.

Fruit and Vegetable Inspections for the Navy and Marine Corps.

Classification.	Navy. July, 1922.	Navy. June, 1923.	Navy. July, 1923.	Marine Corps. July, 1922.	Marine Corps. June, 1923.	Marine Corps. July, 1923.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Quantity passed	2,448,883	2,324,633	1,949,488	264,099	277,972	289,604
Quantity rejected	170,399	184,206	87,631	3,217	5,969	2,537
Total inspected	2,619,282	2,503,839	2,037,119	267,316	283,941	292,141
Cuts made to comply with specifications	9,197	7,046	4,294	201	228	183

Besides inspections for the Navy and Marine Corps, the New York office handled 462,824 lbs. of fruit and vegetables for passenger vessels of the United States Lines and 97,240 lbs. for the Munson Line. At Norfolk, 11 inspections were made for the laid-up fleet of the United States Shipping Board, covering 26,420 lbs. of produce. San Pedro, in addition to other work, also inspected bread and butter, amounting to 5,281 lbs.

Tomato Shortage in the Northwest.

Complaints have been made of the shortage of tomatoes in the Pacific Northwest. Usually, by early August, tomatoes from The Dalles section have driven California stock off the market in Portland and other cities, and are being offered freely at 50¢–90¢ per peach box of about 20 pounds. This season they are scarce and selling at $1.75–$2, with fancy stock bringing $2.25. Late cars of California tomatoes have sold in Portland, Oreg., at $3.50–$4 per lug box. Fully 75 per cent of the first setting failed to develop in the Northwest and succeeding blossoms fell heavily. One grower reported only 15 tomatoes on the first setting of his plants, where there should have been 125.

The first California peaches in bushel baskets arrived on the Denver market August 7. This was an experimental carload and the new package did not take very well with the trade. There was a wide range in quality and condition of the California stock and, coming on the market at a time when other peaches were plentiful, it moved rather slowly. The wholesale price was $2 per bushel, and jobbers had difficulty in selling at $2–$2.25 per bushel.

The market reporter in Salt Lake City travels 18 miles every morning in performing his duties for the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture, visiting personally the growers' market, the wholesale fruit and vegetable districts, and the North Salt Lake stockyards. He secures prices on a large number of commodities, and issues daily reports of receipts, supplies on hand, and prices.

Additional Field Stations of Market News Service.

The Federal market news service on fruits and vegetables will operate the usual field stations this season at Spokane, Wash., and Rochester, N. Y. Both these offices probably will open the first week in September and continue in operation until March or April. The Spokane reports cover apples only, but the station at Rochester expects to issue daily bulletins in season on pears, peaches, apples, potatoes, cabbage, and, possibly, onions. Growers, shippers, and dealers in these respective territories can secure the market reports, free of charge, on application to the proper office. The Spokane address is 424 Federal Building, and the Rochester address is 39 Federal Building.

Eastern hay markets show material advances, while central western markets reported 50¢ to $1 lower. Receipts of better grades of alfalfa very small and market firm. Prairie prices also slightly firmer.

Season's Strawberry Output Below That of 1922.

Strawberry shipments this season were at first expected to break all records. Florida, with estimated production about 110% greater than in 1922, began shipping in January, and the Louisiana movement was anticipated early in March. As Florida's shipments reached their height, severe freezes swept the Southern States, retarding and curtailing total output from Louisiana. Damage to the crop in that State was estimated at 25%, and the shipping season was held back two weeks. Movement from Louisiana, Alabama, and North Carolina did not become very active until the last week of April. Last year, shipments from those States were in full swing during April. Peak of the movement last season came in the week May 21–27, when 3,076 cars were shipped, although 3,048 cars had moved the previous week. This season the peak occurred between May 27 and June 2 with a total of 3,287 cars. These comparisons are illustrated by the accompanying chart.

Table 1 shows the increase in strawberry shipments over a period of six years, from a total for the United States of 8,452 cars in 1918 to 18,716 cars in 1922. The 1923 movement of 17,813 cars would doubtless have reached a higher figure had the growing weather been favorable. Florida shipments, exclusive of less-than-carlot express, have increased from 79 in 1918 to 1,035 in 1923; Louisiana from 556 to 1,681; Maryland from 838 to 1,903; North Carolina from 585 to 1,669; Tennessee from 1,234 to 3,264; and Virginia from 342 to 1,191 cars. New Jersey apparently shows decreasing importance in the industry, with 445 cars in 1918 and 256 in 1923, but many of the berries from that State are hauled by wagon and truck. Delaware and New York have remained practically at the same level.

Table 1.—Strawberry Shipments for Six Seasons, 1918–1923, Inclusive.

States.	6-year average.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Alabama	349	279	229	147	285	460	693
Arkansas	1,197	651	1,034	896	1,094	2,165	1,340
California	411	509	703	569	291	201	194
Colorado	2	1	4	.....	2	2	.....
Connecticut	5	4	5	12	.....	.....	11
Delaware	766	822	430	640	856	940	909
Florida	286	79	21	153	108	322	1,035
Georgia	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	27
Idaho	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Illinois	144	125	80	98	74	260	226
Indiana	43	42	39	62	25	51	36
Iowa	53	55	66	35	20	73	71
Kansas	5	1	1	.....	.....	8	19
Kentucky	449	410	132	239	387	772	757
Louisiana	1,147	556	682	858	1,531	1,576	1,681
Maryland	1,142	838	611	787	1,069	1,646	1,903
Massachusetts	89	75	84	87	102	81	108
Michigan	434	272	391	439	455	640	404
Mississippi	81	79	102	31	50	89	137
Missouri	897	620	1,081	318	466	1,963	937
Montana	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
New Jersey	381	445	326	559	425	274	256
New York	265	242	112	362	244	328	301
North Carolina	794	585	484	446	479	1,101	1,669
Ohio	17	21	21	5	20	25	9
Oklahoma	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3
Oregon	118	73	93	120	116	141	166
Pennsylvania	8	1	7	18	5	9	8
South Carolina	17	27	.....	.....	.....	8	64
Tennessee	2,013	1,234	1,099	1,182	1,693	3,607	3,264
Texas	17	20	14	1	2	9	53
Utah	8	.....	.....	.....	3	13	35
Virginia	743	342	208	349	697	1,670	1,191
Washington	89	27	17	9	140	176	164
Wisconsin	65	17	29	68	52	84	142
Total	12,045	8,452	8,105	8,490	10,695	18,716	17,813

Comparing this season with the previous one, the greatest slump in shipments occurred in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri. Arkansas's output decreased nearly 40%; Missouri's about 53%; and Tennessee's about 10%. Spring freezes and unfavorable growing conditions were the chief causes of the decrease, although the acreage in Arkansas was considerably below that of 1922. Virginia also showed a loss of 500 carloads this year.

Probably no other fruit or vegetable shows such quick price fluctuations as strawberries. Their perishable nature subjects them greatly to weather influences at shipping points and in consuming centers. Local supply and demand also sharply affect city prices, and berries in poor condition have to be almost given away. Table 2 shows price movements in 1922 and 1923.

Probably because of the heavier production and shipments, Florida stock ranged disappointingly low at leading terminal markets. From the first week in January to the last of April, prices of Florida berries were uniformly lower than in 1922. The only noticeable advance occurred in late March and early April, when supplies from Florida were short and Louisiana shipments had not yet become heavy. About that time, also, it appeared that the season's supply of strawberries would not equal that of the year before, and the market situation was greatly altered. Practically all cities paid higher prices for berries from Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. Stock from other sections, appearing later in the season, failed to return noticeably higher prices, and the first of June saw Virginia and North Carolina berries as low as 5–20¢ per quart in New York.

Weekly Carlot Shipments of Strawberries, 1922 and 1923.

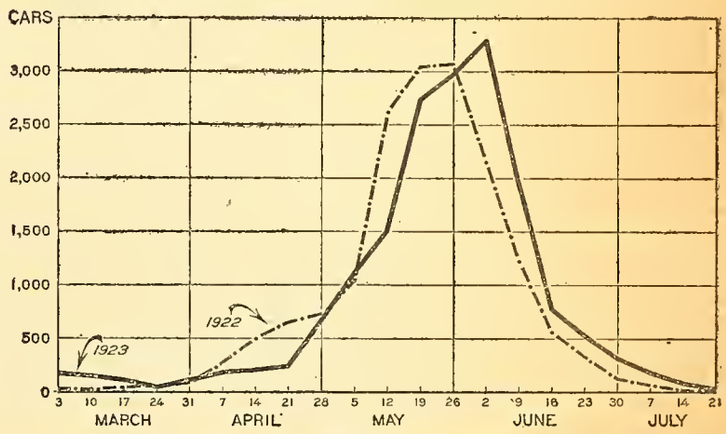


Table 2.—Weekly Jobbing Range of Strawberries in City Markets.

North Carolina Klondikes—Per quart.

	New York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburgh.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
Apr. 23	[1] 20–30	35–55	[1] 20–27½	25–37½	.....	.....
Apr. 30	[1] 23–35	30–50	[1] 20–30	25–37½	[2] $10.00–10.50	.....
May 7	[1] 15–35	25–32	[1] 12–28	18–30	[2] 6.00– 9.00	[2] $6.50–7.00
May 14	[1] 12–20	25–30	[1] 8–18	15–30	.....	[2] 6.00–7.00
May 21	[3] 12–15	12–25	[1] 15–18	8–12	.....	.....
May 28	.....	[1] 10–20	.....	[3] 5 5–8	.....	.....

Virginia, Norfolk Section—Various varieties, per quart.

	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
May 7	12–30	.....	12–28	.....	.....	.....
May 14	15–22	15–18	10–18	12–30	.....	.....
May 21	11–18	10–18	8–16	8–25	[2] $3.75–6.25	.....
May 28	.....	5–10	.....	5–12	.....	.....
June 4	.....	.....	.....	8–10	.....	.....

Virginia, Eastern Shore—Various varieties, per quart.

	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
May 14	16–18	.....	12–25	.....	.....	.....
May 21	14–20	12–25	13–20	8–25	.....	[2] $4.50–5.00
May 28	12–25	10–18	10–15	7–15	.....	[2] 4.50–5.50
June 4	12–18	10–14	.....	7–11	.....	.....
June 11	.....	.....	.....	7–10	.....	.....

Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey—Various varieties, per quart.

	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
May 21	18–25	15–23	10–18	.....	.....	.....
May 28	20–32	12–20	10–16	.....	.....	.....
June 4	12–25	10–20	12–18	6–14	[2] $6.00–7.50	[2] $3.00–5.00
June 11	10–12	10–30	8–10	6– 8	[2] 6.00–6.50	[2] 3.00–4.00
June 18	.....	15–30	.....	.....	.....	[2] 6.50–7.00
June 25	.....	14–18	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Various varieties. [2] 32-quart crates. [3] Poor or inferior quality.

Table 2.—Weekly Jobbing Range of Strawberries in City Markets—Continued.

Florida—Various Varieties—Per Quart.

Week ending—	New York.		Baltimore.		Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		Chicago.		St. Louis.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Jan. 8	.....	30–45	50–85	30–45	.....	.....	50–75	.....	50–90	35–50	80–100	65
Jan. 15	50–55	40–60	.....	40–50	50–60	.....	45–60	.....	40–50	40–50	45– 50	35–55
Jan. 22	50–55	30–55	.....	40–45	50–60	.....	40–60	.....	50–65	40–50	.....	.....
Jan. 29	.....	30–45	.....	35–45	60–65	.....	45–60	35	40–65	40–50	60	40–45
Feb. 5	.....	30–45	.....	25–50	.....	40–45	55–75	35–45	40–70	35–45	.....	35–40
Feb. 12	60–65	28–40	.....	20–45	.....	30–40	40–60	35–40	35–70	30–50	65– 75	40
Feb. 19	30–60	25–40	.....	20–50	.....	28–40	45–55	28–40	40–60	25–45	65– 70	40–45
Feb. 26	35–55	35–50	.....	35–52½	.....	35–50	45–55	35–55	35–60	20–50	50– 60	35–45
Mar. 5	45–60	30–50	.....	25–42½	.....	30–45	40–45	35–50	40–60	35–50	45– 60	35–45
Mar. 12	50–70	30–35	.....	25–45	.....	30–45	35–70	30–37½	40–70	40–45	50– 65	20–50
Mar. 19	45–60	30–50	.....	30–50	55–60	30–45	40–60	30–40	45–65	35–45	60– 70	25–45
Mar. 26	50–65	45–70	40–70	35–65	50–55	35–60	45–60	30–50	50–55	35–65	55– 65	20–50
Apr. 2	50–75	45–75	45–60	30–65	.....	.....	40–60	.....	40–45	.....	40– 55	65–75
Apr. 9	45–70	35–50	60	40–65	.....	.....	40–50	25–45	.....	.....	65	.....
Apr. 16	30–50	30–45	30–60	40–50	.....	.....	.....	25–30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 23	25–30	35–55	.....	20–55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 30	.....	25–50	.....	20–45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 7	.....	20–30	.....	25–30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Louisiana Klondikes—24-Pint Crates.

	New York.		Pittsburgh.		Chicago.		St. Louis.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Cents.	*Cents.*						
Mar. 26	.....	.....	$5.75–6.00	.....	$4.50–5.00	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 2	.....	[4] 20–35	5.50–6.50	$5.75–7.50	4.00–5.50	$4.50–6.00	.....	$5.00–6.50
Apr. 9	[4] 20–26	[4] 15–28	4.00–5.50	4.50–5.75	4.00–6.00	4.75–5.50	$3.50–3.75	4.00–5.25
Apr. 16	[4] 10–20	[4] 20–50	3.50–4.25	4.75–5.50	2.50–4.00	4.50–5.25	3.00–3.75	4.75–5.25
Apr. 23	[5] 20–30	[5] 25–50	2.25–3.25	4.50–6.00	2.25–3.25	4.75–6.25	2.25–3.50	4.75–6.50
Apr. 30	[5] 25–30	[5] 30–50	4.00–4.75	4.00–5.50	3.25–4.00	3.50–5.00	3.50–4.00	3.50–5.00
May 7	[1] 12	[5] 25–32	3.25–3.75	3.50–4.25	1.50–3.50	2.75–4.00	.....	2.75–3.75
May 14	.....	[5] 13–28	1.65–2.00	3.50–4.00	1.00–1.50	2.75–3.50	.....	3.50–3.75
May 21	.....	.....	.....	2.50–3.25	.....	2.25–3.00	.....	.....

Alabama Klondikes—24-Quart Crates.

	Pittsburgh.		Cincinnati.		Chicago.		St. Louis.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Apr. 16	$4.00–6.00	$6.00–9.00	$3.50–5.25	$5.00–6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 23	.....	6.00–8.75	3.50–5.50	5.00–6.00	.....	[6]$0.30–0.35	.....	$5.00–6.50
Apr. 30	.....	6.00–8.75	4.25–6.00	5.00–5.50	.....	[5] .20	.....	3.50–4.50
May 7	.....	4.50–5.00	2.75–5.00	4.00–6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 14	3.00–5.00	6.00–7.00	1.25–1.75	3.00–5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 21	4.00–4.50	2.50–5.50	2.50–3.00	2.75–4.50	.....	2.75–3.00	.....	.....
May 28	.....	2.00–3.00	.....	[8] 1.00–2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

Arkansas Klondikes—24-Quart Crates.

Apr. 30	$7.00–7.50	$5.50–6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$4.00–7.50	.....
May 7	4.00–7.00	5.50–7.50	.....	.....	$3.00–6.00	.....	2.75–6.25	$2.50–5.00
May 14	1.75–2.75	5.00–6.50	.....	.....	1.50–2.75	$4.50–5.00	1.75–3.50	4.00–5.50
May 21	2.50	2.75–4.75	.....	.....	1.75–2.75	4.75–5.25	1.75–3.65	1.75–4.50
May 28	3.00–3.75	[6] 2.50–3.00	.....	.....	3.00–3.50	1.00–3.00	2.00–2.50	2.00–2.75
June 4	.....	2.50–2.75	.....	$1.50–1.75	.....	3.00–4.00	.....	2.00–2.25

Tennessee Klondikes—24-Quart Crates.

Apr. 30	.....	.....	$5.75–6.00	.....	$6.00–6.50	.....	.....	.....
May 7	$3.50–7.00	.....	3.00–5.25	.....	3.00–6.25	$4.75–5.00	$4.75–5.00	.....
May 14	1.75–3.25	$6.00–6.50	1.50–2.25	$4.50–5.50	1.50–2.50	4.00–4.75	1.75–2.25	.....
May 21	2.25–2.75	2.75–5.50	1.50–2.25	4.25–4.75	1.75–3.00	4.25–4.75	.....	$1.75–3.00
May 28	2.50–3.50	2.00–3.00	1.75–2.50	[3] 1.00–2.00	2.50–3.50	1.00–3.00	2.25–3.00	2.00–2.75
June 4	.....	2.50–2.75	.....	1.50–1.75	.....	3.00–4.00	.....	2.00–2.25

Kentucky and Missouri Aromas—24-Quart Crates.

May 21	$3.50–5.00	.....	.....	.....	$3.00–4.00	.....	$3.90–4.00	.....
May 28	3.75–4.25	[7] $2.50–4.00	.....	[7] $1.75–2.25	2.75–3.75	$4.75–5.25	.....	$4.00
June 4	3.00–4.75	3.00–4.50	$2.00	2.75–4.00	2.50–3.25	3.75–4.00	3.25–4.00	4.00–4.25
June 11	.....	3.50–4.50	.....	[8] 2.50–3.00	3.00–3.25	3.75–4.00	3.00–4.00	.....
June 18	.....	4.00–5.50	.....	.....	.....	3.75–5.00	.....	.....

[4] Pints. [5] Quarts. [6] Aromas. [7] Tennessee Aromas. [8] Poor or inferior quality.

Grain

Grain Market Develops Further Strength.

The grain market was firmer for all grains during the week ending August 18. Wheat developed considerable strength during the week but September future prices at Chicago closed slightly lower than at the close of the previous week at 99½¢, compared with 99⅝¢ September 11. December wheat at Chicago was ½¢ higher at $1.03⅜. September corn was up 2¾¢ at 79⅝¢. December corn advanced ⅝¢, closing at 63½¢. The strength in the wheat future market was attributed largely to the unfavorable weather conditions prevailing in the central western territory, which caused some damage to the winter wheat still in the fields in shocks and also in the Northwest in the spring wheat area. Export demand was still lacking, and while it was a depressing factor on the market it was outweighed by the unfavorable weather conditions in the United States. The strength in corn was caused in part by the decrease in the visible supply and also by a more active demand from consuming territories.

The primary receipts of wheat fell off about one and one-quarter million bushels during the week under review while shipments were practically unchanged. Total primary receipts of the crop year from July 1 to date total 88,656,000 bushels, which is about 25,000,000 bushels less than the receipts for the corresponding period last year. The principal movement appears to have occurred in the hard winter areas of the Southwest where, because of the good quality and the earlier harvest season, a larger amount of the wheat has already been marketed. The movement of corn during the same peried was but little more than half the amount for the same period in 1922 and totals 132,383,000 bushels.

The movement of oats since July 1 is about 7,373,000 bushels less than for the same period in 1922 and totals 30,229,000 bushels. The primary shipments and the visible supply of the principal grains are shown in the accompanying table.

Receipts of wheat at Chicago dropped off materially during the week and there was a better demand from mills and elevator buyers and from shippers. Premiums were advanced slightly on the better grades. The quality of the wheat arriving, however, showed some deterioration because of the wet weather which prevailed in a good part of the territory tributary to that market.

Threshing was reported as becoming quite general in the Northwest except in sections where it was delayed by rain, and considerable new wheat arrived at Minneapolis. Much of this wheat was of light test weight, but the arri als were showing a higher protein and gluten content than wheat from these same localities last year. The limited threshing returns, however, indicated that the crop would probably be less than the August 1 forecast. No. 1 dark northern sold within a range of 2¢ to 16¢ over the September future, with a few of the better cars quoted at 18¢ to 19¢ over. No. 1 northern sold from the September price to 6¢ over compared with 15¢ over during the previous week.

Cash prices advanced more rapidly than the futures at Kansas City. The principal advance, however, was in the better grades and the cheaper grades which ordinarily found their way into export channels were in very limited demand, because of the lack of the usual export demand.

Good amounts of the lower grades were taken by elevators, which would account in part for the increase in the visible supply which occurred during the week under review and which is probably the largest on record for this time of the year. Hard winter wheat of 13% protein sold around 11¢ to 11½¢ over the September price, while the 12½% protein wheat sold around 7¢ to 8¢ over. Northwestern mills as well as mills in Central and Eastern States were active buyers of the higher grades. Mills reported small flour sales during the week, but it was stated that the orders on their books were rather large for this time of the year. Country offerings fell off materially but interior mills were taking a good amount of wheat that usually would go to terminal markets.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis were of fair volume but a large part were damp and sprouted and graded No. 3 and No. 4. Good, dry, soft, winter wheat advanced 5¢ to 6¢ and was in excellent demand from mills. The wheat containing excessive moisture was in poor demand.

The movement of wheat to the Cincinnati market was heavy and totaled 305 cars, which is the largest for the crop to date. There was an excellent demand, however, and the daily offerings regardless of grade were quickly absorbed. A large percentage of the receipts consisted of low grades because of heavy moisture and smut. While there was a good demand for the lower grades, they sold at fairly heavy discounts under better wheat. Mills were the principal buyers of the top grades while the elevators absorbed the poorer grades.

CASH CORN VERY FIRM.

Cash corn was very firm in practically all markets. Receipts were materially less than during the previous week and the visible supply was only about one-fourth of the amount at the corresponding time last year. At Chicago the local industries and country shippers were the principal buyers. Premiums were firm and No. 2 yellow corn sold at about 10¢ over the September price. The strength in the hog market was reflected somewhat in the corn market and was no doubt responsible to some extent for the continued active demand.

Yellow corn was in urgent demand throughout the week at St. Louis and the supply was limited. Mixed and white corn, however, at times was rather slow sale. Prices held steady, although future prices at St. Louis were lowered by the very favorable weather prospects for the growing crop.

The demand for both corn and oats at Kansas City was unusually heavy for this season, coming principally from Texas, where recent hot weather has damaged the maturing crop of corn materially. The South and Southeast also were heavy buyers. Because of the relatively lower prices, however, at Kansas City the offerings to that market are reported to be falling off. Corn prices were on a basis around 7¢ over the September delivery but were sufficiently low that some corn from Kansas City was shipped to St. Louis, which was the first time for some months that this was possible.

Oat receipts continued of small volume. At Chicago the principal demand was for the heavyweight oats and the principal buyers were the elevators and shippers. Cereal interests bought some of the better grades. Prices held firm for the heavyweight oats but toward the last of the week wet oats began to arrive which sold at discounts under the better grades. Oat prices were 1½¢ to 2¢ higher at St. Louis. Receipts were liberal but there was a good demand which absorbed all arrivals readily.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Aug. 13–18.	Aug. 6–11.	Aug. 13–18.	Aug. 6–11.	Aug. 13–18.	Aug. 6–11.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	14,479,000	15,769,000	4,995,000	4,229,000	7,123,000	5,107,000
Primary receipts last year	12,869,000	12,992,000	4,409,000	3,950,000	6,520,000	4,684,000
Primary shipments	6,072,000	5,831,000	3,166,000	2,471,000	4,125,000	3,061,000
Primary shipments last year	17,942,000	10,014,000	5,538,000	3,851,000	4,292,000	2,971,000
Visible supply	48,752,000	42,811,000	2,105,000	2,736,000	6,338,000	5,765,000
Visible supply last year	27,990,000	26,596,000	8,115,000	10,434,000	37,011,000	36,587,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	2,718	4,345	707	816	826	805
Minneapolis	1,731	1,120	75	63	369	232
St. Louis	994	1,015	383	269	409	437
Kansas City	2,186	2,587	300	189	175	87
Cincinnati	305	217	49	57	41	43
New York	80	36	3	5	76	41

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of August 13-18, 1923, with Comparisons.

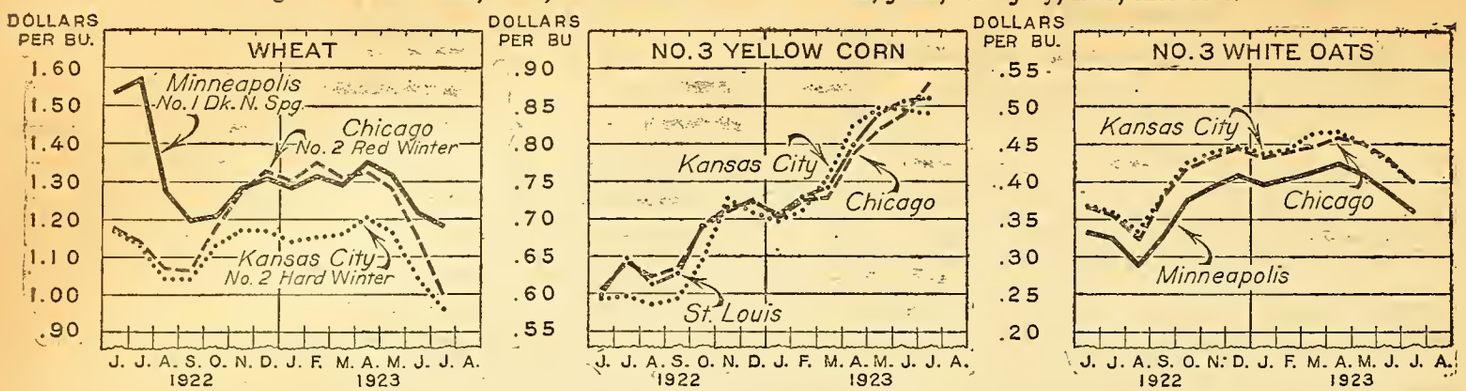
Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	366	3	2	116	469
Gulf ports [2]	2,463	69	7	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	432	.....	.....	364	.....
Total:					
Aug. 13-18, 1923	3,261	72	9	480	469
Aug. 6–11, 1923	870	31	35	355	202
Aug. 14–19, 1922	5,233	1,398	462	818	947
July 1, 1923–Aug. 18. 1923	9,485	885	118	3,369	3,352
July 1, 1922–Aug. 19, 1922	24,161	9,610	4,033	4,294	3,411

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francsico.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Average Prices of Wheat, Corn, and Oats at Certain Markets, June, 1922-July, 1923, Inclusive.



Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of August 11 to 17, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices.			Sales.					
							Total of crop year to Aug. 17.		
	Aug. 11–17, 1923.	Aug. 4–10, 1923.	Aug. 11–17, 1922.	Aug. 11–17, 1923.	Aug. 4–10, 1923.	Aug. 11–17, 1922.	1923–24.[1]	Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	1923–24 as per cent of 4-y av.
CHICAGO.	*Cents.*	*Cents*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
Dk. No. Spring..No. 1	112	101	121	4	1	65	6	52	12
No. 2	.....	102	119	.....	1	8	3	46	6
No. Spring.....No. 2	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	2	1	40	2
Hard Winter...No. 2	103	99	106	253	366	180	976	769	127
No. 3	101	98	105	91	55	38	164	168	98
Y. Hd. Winter..No. 2	102	98	104	22	27	178	104	570	18
No. 3	102	98	103	24	6	106	38	218	17
Red Winter.....No. 2	102	98	106	96	146	41	498	812	61
No. 3	101	98	104	116	86	73	302	558	54
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk. No. Spring..No. 1	123	120	124	229	263	347	1,618	502	322
No. 2	118	113	122	105	90	127	474	314	151
No. 3	116	111	126	127	34	131	284	697	41
No. Spring.....No. 1	118	115	116	74	59	59	467	180	259
No. 2	115	110	118	70	50	112	376	101	372
No. 3	113	108	111	52	32	25	219	80	274
Am. Durum....No. 2	100	97	106	51	15	36	121	133	91
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk. Hd. Winter..No. 2	112	.....	110	5	.....	71	45	460	10
No. 3	110	103	110	5	14	108	84	332	25
Hard Winter....No. 2	103	96	102	237	306	195	1,474	2,055	72
No. 3	102	95	101	318	458	428	2,010	1,648	122
Y. Hd. Winter..No. 2	98	94	97	2	9	15	41	125	33
No. 3	99	92	96	14	14	34	56	106	53
Red Winter....No. 2	103	96	100	50	58	15	418	847	49
No. 3	101	95	95	84	87	50	388	736	51
OMAHA.									
Dk. Hd. Winter..No. 2	115	101	104	1	6	27	21	48	44
No. 3	103	97	104	2	3	54	26	66	39
Hard Winter...No. 2	100	92	97	53	135	91	517	1,044	50
No. 3	98	92	96	29	118	104	294	622	47
Y. Hd. Winter..No. 2	100	91	95	2	2	31	29	202	14
No. 3	99	91	94	2	2	29	8	157	5
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter...No. 2	103	97	106	24	47	14	151	210	72
Red Winter.....No. 2	100	95	106	122	257	52	1,535	1,706	90
No. 3	100	95	102	155	138	167	935	1,328	70
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	106	100	108	2,419	2,885	3,013	13,683	16,932	81

Corn.

CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	88	86	61	132	177	68	2,541	1,338	190
No. 3	88	86	62	14	12	13	3,348	1,577	212
Yellow.....No. 2	89	88	63	223	219	147	6,036	4,569	132
No. 3	88	86	62	11	19	27	10,233	4,563	224
Mixed.....No. 2	88	86	61	116	132	105	2,618	2,819	93
No. 3	88	86	61	15	14	10	4,700	2,339	201
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow.....No. 3	83	.....	56	1	.....	1	1,056	839	126

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices.			Sales.					
							Total of crop year to Aug. 17.		
	Aug. 11–17, 1923.	Aug. 4–10, 1923.	Aug. 11–17, 1922.	Aug. 11–17, 1923.	Aug. 4–10, 1923.	Aug. 11–17, 1922.	1923–24.[1]	Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr av.
KANSAS CITY.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
White.....No. 2	79	81	53	29	12	19	875	892	98
No. 3	78	80	53	2	1	1	55	303	18
Yellow.....No. 2	82	85	58	46	15	12	1,098	526	209
No. 3	80	82	58	2	4	1	367	263	140
Mixed.....No. 2	79	82	53	55	42	46	965	778	124
No. 3	79	80	52	9	4	2	178	607	29
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 2	78	78	52	22	12	52	887	752	118
No. 3	77	78	.....	2	4	.....	257	446	58
Yellow.....No. 2	80	80	55	35	29	46	1,883	1,151	164
No. 3	79	.....	54	6	.....	4	990	705	140
Mixed.....No. 2	78	77	52	24	3	35	862	717	120
No. 3	77	77	50	1	1	4	326	538	61
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	85	86	60	57	34	24	1,369	818	167
No. 3	84	.....	59	3	.....	2	595	480	124
Yellow.....No. 2	88	86	63	42	36	47	2,201	1,162	189
No. 3	88	.....	62	2	.....	6	2,093	887	236
Mixed.....No. 2	86	85	60	14	7	16	660	488	135
No. 3	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	4	534	344	155
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	86	86	59	863	777	692	46,727	29,901	156

Oats.

CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	38	38	32	216	381	381	647	641	100
No. 3	38	37	31	253	276	491	581	1,145	51
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White.....No. 2	35	34	30	131	99	87	241	86	280
No. 3	34	33	28	145	76	257	230	579	40
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	40	42	33	3	1	7	6	11	55
No. 3	39	39	33	18	4	14	30	88	34
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 3	37	35	30	70	66	38	149	109	137
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	40	40	33	39	43	27	85	48	177
No. 3	39	39	32	107	78	91	198	242	82
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	37	37	31	982	1,024	1,393	2,167	2,949	73

Rye.

CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	67	66	73	23	40	75	80	322	25
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western.....No. 2	62	60	69	72	106	53	226	453	50

[1] 1922–23 for corn.

[2] 3-year average for corn.

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, August 17, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	September futures.[1]				December futures.			
	1923		1922		1923		1922	
	Aug. 17.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 9.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Chicago	99⅞	99½	103	105⅛	104	102½	104½	105⅝
Minneapolis	113½	109¾	106½	110⅜	115	111	106¼	108⅝
Kansas City	97⅝	95⅜	96	97¼	100¼	98¼	96¾	98⅛
Winnipeg	98⅜	96⅞	103⅞	107½	96⅝	94¼	101½	104
Liverpool	103¾	103⅛	.....	.....	103¾	102¾	.....	.....
Corn.								
Chicago	79⅛	77	62	58⅜	63½	63⅜	55⅞	54⅝
Kansas City	74⅜	72½	52⅝	50¼	59⅜	58⅞	50¼	47⅝
Oats.								
Chicago	37⅜	35⅜	31⅜	31⅞	39¼	37¼	34⅛	34⅜
Winnipeg	42⅜	40⅛	39¾	40⅜	39½	38	38⅛	39

[1] October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool.

Prices of Dark Hard Winter Wheat in Kansas.

Through the cooperation of private and cooperative grain dealers operating in surplus grain producing regions, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is undertaking to secure prices of grains paid to producers on Friday of each week. It is planned to use these weekly reports in the construction of a current farm price index and in studies of margins between producers' and market prices. A part of this information is shown below.

The table of prices of Dark Hard Winter Wheat is based on reports received from dealers located in Kansas. The market prices for the same grade of wheat represent average prices on actual sales at the various markets, weighted by the numbers of cars sold on each Friday.

Paid to Producers at Shipping Points named, on Fridays, July 13–August 17.

	Grade.	Abilene.	Beloit.	Bucklin.	Great Bend.	Harper.	McPherson.	Marysville.	Phillipsburg.	Topeka.	Average price to producer.	Cash market price Kansas City.
July 13	1	....	80	79	80	76	80	80	....	80	79	96
	2	....	80	77	78	74	77	80	72	78	77	96
	3	....	78	75	76	72	75	....	....	76	76	96
	4	....	74	73	74	68	72	....	....	....	72	96
Average	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	76	....
July 20	1	80	80	78	80	75	77	82	....	80	78	99
	2	78	80	76	78	73	75	82	73	76	76	99
	3	75	....	74	76	71	73	....	....	73	73	97
	4	70	....	72	74	68	72	....	....	....	72	95
Average	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	76	....
July 27	1	80	80	78	82	75	80	81	....	80	80	96
	2	....	80	76	80	73	78	81	....	79	78	95
	3	....	78	74	78	71	76	....	....	76	76	94
	4	....	74	72	....	68	74	....	....	73	72	93
Average	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	76	....
Aug. 3	1	80	82	77	....	77	81	82	....	80	80	98
	2	....	82	75	83	75	80	82	....	78	79	95
	3	....	80	73	....	73	78	....	74	76	76	94
	4	....	78	70	....	70	76	....	....	73	73	94
Average	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	77	....
Aug. 10	1	84	84	82	....	80	84	82	....	84	83	102
	2	....	....	80	85	78	82	82	80	82	82	100
	3	....	....	78	83	76	80	....	78	80	79	99
	4	....	....	76	80	72	76	....	....	76	76	96
Average	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	....
Aug. 17	1	96	88	86	....	84	90	....	....	90	90	108
	2	88	88	84	90	83	88	88	80	88	87	105
	3	86	86	82	88	80	85	87	....	86	85	104
	4	....	84	80	86	78	80	86	....	82	83	101
Average	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	86	....

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending August 21, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the assistant in charge of publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Carpet Beetles and Their Control. By E. A. Back, entomologist in charge of stored-product insect investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 14, figs. 13. July, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1346.**)

Home Tanning of Leather and Small Fur Skins. By R. W. Frey, associate chemist, I. D. Clarke, assistant chemist, and F. P. Veitch, chemist in charge, leather investigations, Bureau of Chemistry. Pp. 29, figs. 9. Augts, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1334.**)

Journal of Agricultural Research. Vol. 24, No. 7. May 19, 1923. Contents: "A statistical study of the comparative morphology of biologic forms of Puccinia graminis." (G-300.) By M. N. Levine.—"Relation of certain soil factors to the infection of oats by loose smut." (G-301.) By Lucille K. Bartholomew and Edith Seymour Jones.—"Influence of temperature, moisture, and oxygen on the spore germination of Ustilago avenae." (G-302.) By Edith Seymour Jones.—"Influence of temperature on the spore germination of Ustilago zeae." (G-303.) By Edith Seymour Jones.—"Spores in the upper air." (G-304.) By Elvin C. Stakman, Arthur W. Henry, Gordon C. Curran, and Warren N. Christopher.—"Studies on the life history of stripe rust, Puccinia glumarum" (Schm.) Erikss. & Henn. (G-305.) By Charles W. Hungerford.—"Influence of some nitrogenous fertilizers on the development of chlorosis in rice." (B-18.) By L. G. Wills and J. O. Carrero. Pp. 539-640, figs. 21, pls. 9. Price, 10 cents.

NOTE.—Volumes 1 to 4 of the Journal of Agricultural Research were published monthly, volumes 5 to 16 weekly, and volume 17 monthly. Beginning with volume 18, the issue is semimonthly. The publication of the Journal was suspended Dec. 1, 1921, and no parts were issued for 1922. The Journal is now being published weekly, beginning January 6, 1923, with volume 23, No. 1. The Journal is distributed *free only* to libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to large universities, technical schools, and such institutions as make suitable exchanges with the department. *It will not be sent free to individuals.* The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication. The domestic price is $4 per year and the foreign price $5.25 per year.

Monthly Weather Review. Vol. 51, No. 5. May, 1923. Pp. 239–290, pls. 2. figs. 18, charts 8. Price 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year, payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Special articles: "A new form of thermoelectric recording pyrheliometer." By H. H. Kimball and H. E. Hobbs.—"Sunspots and terrestrial temperature in the United States." By A. J. Henry.—"Some characteristics of Texas rainfall." By I. R. Tannehill.—"Panama climate." By R. Z. Kirkpatrick.—"Concerning halos of abnormal radii." By L. Besson.—"Comments on halos of unusual radii." By W. J. Humphreys.—"Winds and weather of central Greenland: Meteorological results of the Swiss Greenland Expedition." By C. F. Brooks.—"Snowstorm of May 8–9, 1923, in Michigan." By E. B. Whittier.—"Snowstorm of May 9, 1923, in the Saginaw Valley, Mich." By F. H. Coleman.—"Tornado in Davidson County, Tenn., May 12, 1923." By R. M. Williamson.—"Tornado at Little Rock, Ark., May 14, 1923." By H. S. Cole.—"Small tornado at Thrall, Tex., May 14, 1923." By W. D. Fuller.—"Torrential rains in extreme southeastern Texas." By E. Carson.—"The Clonmel tornado of May 22, 1923." By J. W. Arnold.—"Veering of backing winds as indicating the weather." By E. P. Jones.

NOTE.—The Monthly Weather Review is sent *free* only to organizations and scientific institutions exchanging like courtesies, to libraries of and workers in agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to universities and other institutions of learning in which systematic courses of instruction in meteorology are offered, and to officials of the Government.

Single numbers will be supplied free so long as the bureau's supply lasts, and the Review can be obtained regularly from the Superintendent of Documents at the nominal price of $1.50 per annum. Single copies may be had from the same source at 15 cents the copy.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. No. 76. Revised Regulations for Cotton Warehouses, approved May 29, 1923. Pp. 1–35. July, 1923.

Supersedes Office of the Secretary Circular 158.

The Strawberry Rootworm as an Enemy of the Greenhouse Rose. By C. A. Weigel, entomologist, and C. F. Doucette, junior entomologist, greenhouse insect investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 14, figs. 14. July, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1344.**)

Hay and Feed

Hay Market Continues Upward Trend.

Hay markets generally continued very strong throughout the week ending August 18 and prices trended higher at most of them. The receipts, especially of timothy, were very light and in many instances were not equal to the demand, which was more active, particularly for the better grades. Alfalfa and prairie also held firm, as the movement was of small volume and the better grades were in good demand. The movement of hay since the first of the calendar year has been lighter than during the same period of 1922, as is shown in the accompanying table.

Eastern markets were very firm and prices of timothy were advanced about $1.50 per ton at both Boston and New York. Harvesting of timothy hay was about completed in the New England States and buyers in Boston were therefore holding off as much as possible for the arrival of the new hay on the market. There was practically no top-grade hay being offered and very little that would grade No. 2, which was the principal cause of the higher prices.

	Aug. 13 to Aug. 18, 1923.	Aug. 6 to Aug. 11, 1923.	Aug. 12 to Aug. 19, 1922.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 18, 1923.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 19, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	27	30	98	2,713	2,923
New York	133	52	140	4,345	5,114
Philadelphia	42	34	84	1,821	3,162
Pittsburgh	39	27	60	3,563	3,842
Cincinnati	56	62	96	4,406	4,616
Chicago	134	110	221	6,692	7,393
Minneapolis-St. Paul	.....	86	154	.....	3,987
St. Louis	44	72	149	5,310	4,577
Omaha	102	111	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	307	420	448	13,192	13,427
Los Angeles	113	180	41	4,906	3,748
San Francisco	.....	286	127	.....	.....

A little new hay arrived at New York but the supply of old hay was inadequate for the needs of the trade and the market was advanced as noted. Higher quotations were reported in Brooklyn than in Manhattan, No. 1 timothy selling as high as $33 in the former market.

At Philadelphia the market was also about $1 higher as receipts of good hay continued to be less than the demand.

Straight rye straw, which sells at practically the same price as timothy hay in the eastern markets, was slightly lower and the market rather dull because of the near approach of the arrival of new straw upon the market. Quotations ranged from unchanged to about 50¢ lower.

A very firm tone also prevailed in the central western distributing markets. Local and outside demand was active and receipts of good quality hay were not sufficient to meet the local needs and the outside shipping orders.

At Cincinnati prices were advanced about $1 per ton. Stocks were light and buyers were forced to increase their prices in order to obtain sufficient hay. Country offerings and shipments were also very limited, caused both by the press of farm work and the disinclination of farmers to sell much of their surplus until they could determine their winter needs.

Only 77 cars of timothy hay, 58 of which were new, were received at Chicago during the week. This was below the daily requirements of the market, and as stocks of both the consumers and dealers were running low, there was a very urgent bidding for all desirable arrivals. Quotations of the higher grades were mostly nominal and it was difficult to quote the market, as cars were frequently resold during the same market period at prices from $1 to $2 higher than the original sale. The demand, however, was principally of a local nature and could, therefore, readily be filled if receipts should be materially increased. Reports from country shippers, however, do not indicate any increased movement during the next few days.

At both Kansas City and St. Louis the timothy market was also very firm and higher prices were quoted.

While the stocks in southern markets were reported light, there was not as active demand from the principal distributing centers as was indicated by the reports from the central western markets. This may be attributed to the buying of car lots by consumers direct from the distributing markets rather than from the southern markets. Quotations at most of the southern markets did not reflect the higher prices prevailing in the central western markets, which indicated that the supply of hay on hand or in transit were adequate for the immediate needs of the southern trade.

ALFALFA MARKET DEVELOPS STRONGER TONE.

The reduction in the movement of hay from Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, and other producing States of the Southwest, together with the prolonged period of hot weather over much of the South and Southwest, developed a materially stronger trend in the alfalfa market at Kansas City. Because of the rains during the cutting and curing season very little alfalfa of good quality was being received. Prices have not been very satisfactory to the producers, and this, together with the prospects of a more urgent demand later in the season, apparently caused a lighter movement. There was a fair demand in the southwestern territory where the pastures have been seriously damaged by the hot weather. There was also a limited demand from eastern buyers.

Receipts of alfalfa were light at Omaha, which, together with a somewhat better demand, caused the prices to advance about $1 per ton for No. 1 hay.

The market situation for alfalfa was practically unchanged on the Pacific coast and prices were the same as quoted during the previous week. The receipts were of fair volume and showed but little change in the movement.

Prairie hay was in more active demand because of the higher prices of alfalfa and timothy. At Chicago prairie was being substituted for timothy in some instances, thereby causing a broader demand for the prairie. The stockyards were large buyers of prairie at Omaha and Kansas City. Other local buyers were also more active at the latter market.

Unusual Strength Continues in Feed Market.

The feed market was unusually strong, especially for spot bran, during the week ending August 18. Other mill feeds were in larger supply and while sharing in the advance of bran, prices were relatively lower than bran quotations. High protein feeds were also firm and some price advances were noted. Corn feeds were also higher, partly because of the advance in corn prices and partly because of slightly improved demand with rather light production.

The firmness in bran was probably more pronounced in the spring wheat markets, but quotations from the southwestern markets were also advanced as a more active demand both for spot and deferred shipments developed. Northwestern mills were reported sold up and were not offering even for deferred shipment at that time. Southwestern mills, however, were reported to have sold large quantities of feed both for near-by and for October, November, and December shipment, with some sales for January and February shipment. Many of the sales were by jobbers who had accumulated supplies at recent lower prices. Mill offerings were extremely light because of the very few shipping instructions being received on flour-mill contracts. Southwestern mills also were said to be not offering mill feed freely for deferred shipment.

Standard and flour millings and also Red Dog were in less active demand than bran and both northwestern and southwestern mills were offering limited amounts of these commodities. While the prices of the heavier wheat feeds advanced with bran the advance was not so great as in bran prices.

Reports from consuming sections indicate that while stocks of mill feed are not large, buyers are hesitating to follow the advance in prices and in most instances are buying only for their immediate needs. Eastern buyers particularly were slow in accumulating any stocks at the present high level.

Linseed-meal prices were advanced during the week under review 50¢ to $1 per ton. There was some improvement in the demand, but the volume of the trades was not large, as many of the dealers were buying in single carload lots. The output of the northwestern mills was only moderate, as new seed will not be available for another ten days to two weeks. Meal from the eastern crushers was being offered in New York and Philadelphia at prices ranging from $1 to $1.50 higher than Minneapolis quotations.

The cottonseed-meal market advanced about $1 per ton during the week, caused not so much by an increased demand as by the strengthening factors in the cotton-market situation. But little new seed had yet arrived at the mills and the stocks of old meal available were not large. While there was a good amount of buying for current needs, most buyers were awaiting the arrival of new

meal upon the market before laying in a large supply. Many mills withdrew their quotations for further shipment of meal during the week because of the unsettled market situation. Sales at around $45.50 per ton, Kansas City, for October and November-December shipment were reported at Kansas City.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed manufacturers reported a good demand for their product, but most mills were not accepting orders for long-time shipment. Current demand was sufficient to absorb all spot offerings at prices ranging about $1 higher than those prevailing during the previous week. Sales at current quotations were for thirty days' shipment, seller's option. Price guaranteed to date of arrival at destination.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed improved slightly during the week and prices were advanced about 50¢ per ton at the principal markets. The advance was caused principally by the higher corn prices and with a normal demand no material decline in prices was expected by the trade so long as corn prices remained at the present level.

Alfalfa meal.—The high price of hay, together with the light mill operations, caused a continued firm market for alfalfa meal. Mills which had been closed down during the past few months were expected to begin operations about September 1, when a larger supply is expected to be available. The wet weather in the alfalfa-producing sections, however, has delayed the milling of alfalfa and very little meal has been offered for deferred shipment.

Dried beet pulp.—There was very little activity noted in the market for beet pulp. Sales from stocks at Savannah were reported at prices about $2 lower than sales made during the previous week. Domestic beet pulp was offered at New York at $42 per ton, which was $2 below the quotations at Savannah. Pulp for October and November shipment was quoted at $40.50 f. o. b. New York.

Digester tankage.—Quotations on tankage were advanced about $5 per ton at Chicago during the week but were unchanged at Omaha and Kansas City.

Exports of Grain and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour Through the United States in Transit, July–June, 1922 and 1923, and July 21 to August 11, 1923.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

Commodity.	Unit.	12 months, July–June.		1923		
		1921–22.	1922-23. Preliminary.	Week ending July 28.	Week ending Aug. 4.	Week ending Aug. 11.
		Thousands.	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*
Exports:						
Barley	Bush..	22,400	18,193	223	842	103
Corn	...do...	176,386	94,064	219	197	73
Oats	...do...	15,767	18,574	26	75	31
Rye	...do...	29,904	51,412	442	735	111
Wheat	...do...	208,321	154,951	1,845	2,958	1,744
Wheat flour	Bbls...	15,797	14,883	110	180	269
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bush..	82,827	110,689	188	188	357
Wheat flour	Bbls..	2,492	3,564	0	0	2
Exports from Canada:						
Wheat	Bush..	145,097	226,672	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Bbls..	7,719	10,715	.....	.....	.....

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets August 18, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1,2]	Philadelphia.[1,2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[3]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1,2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.																				
Timothy and clover:	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
No. 1 timothy	$28.00	$32.00	$28.00	$25.50	$27.50	$27.00	$26.00	$27.50	$26.00	$24.25	.....	$22.50	.....	$25.00	.....	$22.50	.....	$13.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	26.00	30.00	27.00	23.50	25.50	25.00	25.00	25.50	24.00	21.75	.....	21.00	.....	23.00	.....	20.00	.....	11.50	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	30.00	27.00	23.00	25.50	26.00	25.00	26.50	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	24.50	.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	24.00	.....	23.50	24.00	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	20.50	.....	.....	22.00	22.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.75	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	20.00	20.50	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.50	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																				
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	[3]24.00	.....	26.00	$17.50	20.75	$18.00	.....
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	29.00	.....	.....	27.50	.....	19.00	.....	[3]21.00	.....	.....	16.00	18.75	16.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	23.00	.....	.....	25.60	.....	17.00	.....	[3]19.00	.....	.....	13.50	15.75	.....	.....
Prairie:																				
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	13.25	11.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	11.00	10.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....
STRAW.																				
No. 1 wheat	11.75	.....	14.50	13.50	12.25	12.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	10.75	.....	.....	6.50	8.00	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	12.00	.....	.....	13.50	13.25	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	10.25	.....	.....	7.50	8.00	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	25.00	23.50	23.00	.....	23.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged, sight draft basis).																				
Wheat bran:																				
Spring	33.00	31.25	32.00	29.50	27.75	29.00	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.50	.....	27.00	$24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	31.25	32.50	30.00	29.50	32.00	29.00	29.50	31.00	31.00	.....	27.50	.....	.....	.....	25.50	.....	24.50	.....	.....
Hard winter	.....	31.25	32.00	30.00	.....	.....	29.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.50	.....	27.20	.....	24.75	23.00	24.50	30.00	.....
Wheat middlings:																				
Spring (standard)	34.50	.....	33.75	32.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.50	.....	29.00	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	.....	34.50	31.50	36.00	38.00	32.00	35.00	.....	.....	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.50	.....	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.50	27.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.50	26.00	26.00	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	33.50	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....
Rye middlings	.....	.....	32.75	31.00	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:																				
Linseed (32%)	.....	48.30	49.20	46.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	47.50	.....	47.00	46.00	.....	50.00	51.50	.....	.....
Cottonseed (43%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	.....	.....	53.75	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	46.00	.....	49.90	.....	50.00	.....	.....	44.00	49.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	.....	46.00	.....	41.00	.....	.....	36.00	38.00	.....	44.00	.....	41.70	.....	43.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00	.....
Digester Feeding Tankage (60%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	.....	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....	.....	32.00	30.00	.....	26.50	.....	26.50	26.30	.....	24.00	23.00	30.00	.....
Gluten feed	48.90	.....	47.85	45.65	43.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.65	.....	41.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	39.75	39.00	38.00	.....	37.25	37.50	40.00	.....	39.00	.....	.....	35.50	.....	33.00	32.75	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	38.00	38.50	37.50	.....	36.75	37.50	40.00	.....	39.00	.....	.....	35.50	.....	32.50	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.00	.....	.....	35.00	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4]34.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	36.50	.....	39.40	45.00	.....	.....	42.00	42.00	.....	.....	44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled.

Seeds

White Clover Seed Crop Same as Last Year's.

The white clover seed crop in Wisconsin is expected to be equal to that of last year. The marked decrease in yield per acre caused by dry, hot weather in May is offset by the greatly increased acreage harvested for seed. Yields last year were unusually good but the acreage was small due to the extensive winterkilling by sleet storms. It is estimated that the 1923 acreage cut for seed was 100% larger than that cut in 1922 but the 1923 yield per acre will be only about 50% as large as that for 1922.

The growth of plants this year was short, making it difficult to harvest a seed crop. High prices paid for last year's crop because of the scarcity of offerings from Europe were an incentive for growers to save almost every available acre for seed this year regardless of how small the yield might be.

Harvesting began in a scattered way about July 15, was general about July 20, and was practically completed by August 1.

No time was lost in starting threshing operations as buyers were in the country eager to make attractive bids for the new crop. Stocks of old-crop seed in this country and Europe were practically exhausted at the close of the spring selling season and the large seedsmen, desiring spot stocks of new-crop seed to take care of the early fall orders, paid at the start $45–$48 per 100 lbs. for best quality country-run seed. Prices soon declined to $38–$40 on August 6 largely because of reports from Europe indicating a larger production of white clover than last year. Definite information regarding this crop in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, England, Italy, Hungary, and New Zealand is difficult to obtain. In general, reports from Europe seem to be in agreement regarding the more favorable weather for clovers of all kinds during the spring and summer than last year. The imports of white clover during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, were 519,600 lbs. compared with 1,622,800 lbs. during the preceding year. Imports for July were 15,100 lbs. compared with 79,000 lbs. for July, 1922.

Intermittent rains have fallen since harvest and it is estimated that only 15–20% of the crop was threshed up to August 10. Only 10–15% of the crop has been sold by growers. Many of them will store the crop in barns and thresh in September or later.

The quality of the seed that has been harvested is fully equal to or better than that of last year because of the small quantity of alsike contained in it. The rainy weather is expected to darken the seed that is out in the fields at the present time.

The production of white clover seed in southern Idaho is expected to be about the same as last year. During the last few years the production in that section has fallen off to the point where a surplus for shipment to the East no longer exists. The season is a little late and it probably will be two weeks or more before any of the crop is threshed.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	Aug. 1–15, 1923.	July 1 to Aug. 15, 1923.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	[1] 605,300	1,126,000
Crimson clover	[2] 286,100	364,000
White clover	13,000	28,100
Meadow fescue	100	100
Broom-corn millet	.....	50,000
Orchard grass	200	200
English rye grass	29,300	65,200
Italian rye grass	6,700	8,700
Hairy vetch	31,400	86,400
Spring vetch	33,400	77,200

Not Subject to the Seed Importation Act.

Yarrow	500	.....
Bent grass	14,100	15,200
Biennial white sweet clover	49,000	60,300
Chewings fescue	17,400	140,000
Other fescues	.....	7,800

[1] From Argentina. [2] From France.

Vegetable Seed Acreage and Crop Condition July 1.

Kind of seed.	State.	1922 Acreage.	1922 Condition.[1]	1923 Acreage.	1923 Condition.[1]
		Acres.		*Acres.*	
Beans, Dwarf Snap	California	1,671	Fair+	230	Good.
	Colorado	5,495	Good−	7,800	Good.
	Idaho	7,920	Good	12,500	Good.
	Michigan	9,813	Good	10,000	Good.
	Minnesota	255	Good	145	Good.
	Montana	400	Good	510	Good.
	New York	6,102	Fair+	7,840	Good−.
	Ohio	.....	.....	923	Good.
	Oregon	8	Good	113	Good.
	Wisconsin	984	Good	1,694	Good−.
	Other States	392	Good	45	
Total		33,040	Good−	41,800	Good.
Beans, garden pole	California	3,354	Good	4,655	Good.
	Colorado	1,020	Fair	955	Good.
	Idaho	39	Good	100	Good.
	Other States	30	.....	6	
Total		4,443	Good−	5,716	Good.
Beet, garden	California	226	Poor	260	Poor.
	Connecticut	45	Good	75	Good.
	New York	8	V. good.	6	Good.
	Oregon	1	.....	90	Good.
	Washington	335	Good−	350	Good+.
Total		615	Fair	781	Good−.
Cabbage	New York	295	V. good.	355	Good.
	Washington	433	Fair−	700	Good−.
	Other States	1	.....	10	
Total		729	Good−	1,065	Good−.
Carrot	California	499	Fair	680	Good.
	Oregon	.....	.....	30	Good.
Total		499	Fair	710	Good.
Celery	California	65	Good	110	Good.
	Other States	4	.....	7	Good+.
Total		69	Good	117	Good.
Cucumber	California	265	Good	5	Good.
	Colorado	3,365	Good	4,248	Fair.
	Michigan	466	Good	413	Fair.
	Nebraska	30	V. good.	12	Good.
	New York	19	Good	45	Fair.
	Montana	.....	.....	120	Good.
	Other States	42	.....	10	
Total		4,187	Good	4,853	Fair.
Kale	Connecticut	20	Good	.....	
	New York	42	Good	46	Good.
	Washington	10	Poor	.....	
	Oregon	.....	.....	94	V. good.
	Other States	60	V. good.	.....	
Total		132	Good	140	Good+.
Lettuce	California	2,002	Good	1,300	Fair.
Muskmelon	Colorado	1,474	Good+	2,428	Good.
	Kansas	182	Good	389	Good.
	Michigan	117	Good	123	Fair.
	Nebraska	10	Good	10	Good.
	New Jersey	10	Fair	12	Fair.
	New York	7	Fair	4	Good.
	Other States	27	Good	1	Good.
Total		1,827	Good	2,967	Good.
Watermelon	California	400	V. good.	383	Good.
	Colorado	53	Good−	276	Good.
	Florida	7,183	Fair+	7,100	Fair.
	Kansas	579	Good	358	Good.
	Michigan	136	Good	130	Good.
	Oklahoma	942	Good	500	Good.
	Texas	.....	.....	100	Fair.
	Other States	32	Fair+	41	Good−.
Total		9,325	Fair+	8,888	Fair.
Onion seed	California	1,022	Good	2,000	Good.
	Colorado	.....	.....	25	Good.
	Connecticut	35	Good	24	Good.
	Illinois	.....	.....	19	Good.
	Indiana	5	Good	45	Good.
	Ohio	10	Good	13	Good.
	Oregon	.....	.....	32	Good.
	Other States	10	Good	.....	
Total		1,082	Good	2,158	Good.

[1] The condition designations used here have the following percentage equivalents compared to normal: Very good, above 100; good, 75 to 100; fair, 50 to 75; poor, 25 to 50; failure, below 25.

Vegetable Seed Acreage and Crop Condition July 1—Continued.

Kind of seed.	State.	1922.		1923.	
		Acreage.	Condition.[1]	Acreage.	Condition.[1]
		Acres.		*Acres.*	
Onion sets	Colorado	17	Good	28	Good.
	Illinois	3,540	Fair	2,200	Good.
	Indiana	18	V. good.	96	Good.
	Nebraska			46	Good.
	Ohio	5	Good	10	Good.
	Oregon	253	Fair+	240	Good+.
	Tennessee	3		4	Good.
	Wisconsin	50	Good	18	Good.
	Other States	48	Good	16	Fair+.
Total		3,934	Fair	2,658	Good.
Parsley	California	79	Fair	80	Poor.
Parsnip	California	111	Good	135	Fair.
	New York	4	Good	3	Good.
	Other States	2		1	Fair.
Total		117	Good	139	Fair.
Peas, garden	California	3,179	Good−	4,200	Fair+.
	Colorado	347	Good−	300	Good.
	Idaho	20,940	Good	40,500	Good−.
	Michigan	2,445	Good	1,700	Fair+.
	Montana	9,784	Good−	18,000	Good−.
	New York	555	Good	900	Fair.
	Washington	9,422	Fair−	9,500	Good.
	Wisconsin	7,707	Good	7,000	Fair−.
	Other States	6		60	Good.
Total		54,385	Good−	82,160	Good−.
Pepper	California	10	Good	12	Good.
	Georgia	225	Poor	170	Poor.
	New Jersey	129	Good	293	Fair+.
	Tennessee	7	Good	11	Fair.
	Other States	9		3	Fair.
Total		380	Good−	489	Fair+.
Pumpkin	California	95	Good−		
	Colorado	250	Good−	143	Good.
	Michigan	128	Good	100	Good.
	Nebraska	345	Fair	137	Fair+.
	New Jersey	61	Good	51	Fair.
	Pennsylvania	20		20	
	Tennessee	10	Good	20	Fair.
	Other States	5		1	Fair.
Total		914	Good−	472	Good−.
Radish	California	1,029	Good	1,400	Poor−.
	Michigan	1,515	Fair+	2,000	Fair+.
	Other States	6		6	Good.
Total		2,550	Good−	3,406	Fair.
Salsify	California	26	Good	50	Fair.
	Other States	2	V. good.		
Total		28	Good	50	Fair.
Spinach	California	185	Good−		
	Connecticut	50	Fair	12	Good.
	New York	299	Good	82	Fair.
	Washington	65	Poor	110	Good.
	Other States	2			
Total		601	Good−	204	Good−.
Squash, summer	California	91	Good	66	Good.
	Colorado	112	Fair+	241	Good−.
	Michigan	6	Good	8	Fair.
	Nebraska	438	Fair−	541	Good−.
	New Jersey			50	Fair.
	Other States	5		3	Fair.
Total		652	Fair+	909	Good−.
Squash, winter	California	16	Good		
	Colorado	233	Good−	597	Good.
	Michigan	122	Good	740	Good−.
	Nebraska	275	Fair+	57	Good.
	New Jersey	74	Good	40	
	Other States	13		4	Fair.
Total		733	Good−	1,438	Good−.
Sweet corn	California	45	Good		
	Colorado	45	Good	25	Good.
	Connecticut	1,065	Good	1,100	Fair.
	Illinois	40	Good		
	Indiana	70	Good		
	Iowa	645	Good	1,337	Good.
	Massachusetts	8	Good		
	Michigan	798	Good	800	Good−.
	Minnesota	226	Good	230	
	Nebraska	1,840	Good−	2,716	Good−.
	New York	122	Fair+	125	Good−.
	Ohio	2,078	Good	2,555	Good.
	Other States	703		112	Good−.
Total		7,685	Good	9,000	Good−.

Vegetable Seed Acreage and Crop Condition July 1—Continued.

Kind of seed.	State.	1922.		1923.	
		Acreage.	Condition.[1]	Acreage.	Condition.[1]
		Acres.		*Acres.*	
Tomato	California	390	Good	300	Good.
	Delaware	50		40	Fair.
	Indiana			700	Good.
	Michigan	294	Good	408	Good−.
	New Jersey	953	Good	278	Good.
	New York	10	Fair+	10	Fair.
	Ohio	771	Good	780	Good−.
	Pennsylvania	60	Fair	41	Good.
	Other States	3		43	Good.
Total		2,531	Good	2,600	Good−.
Turnip, English	California			25	Fair.
	Connecticut	1		53	V. good.
	New York	10		2	Good.
	Washington	189	Failure.	325	Poor.
	Other States			18	Good.
Total		200	Failure.	423	Poor+.
Turnip, Swede	Washington	90	Poor	65	
	Other States			5	
Total		90	Poor	70	

[1] The condition designations used here have the following percentage equivalents compared to normal: Very good, above 100; good, 75 to 100; fair, 50 to 75; poor, 25 to 50; failure, below 25.

Crimson Clover Seed Prices Lower.

The movement of new crop crimson clover seed in Tennessee has been somewhat slow during the period July 20–August 15. Local dealers have not displayed as much interest as usual in the domestic crop because of heavy anticipated arrivals of French seed during August, and the price offered growers has declined as much as $1 to $2 per 100 lbs. in some instances. Much of the seed is being sold through the County Farm Bureau and direct to other farmers, 60 per cent reported having moved from growers' hands up to August 15.

Growers in Franklin County, Tenn., were being offered on August 15, $9 to $12 per 100 lbs. for thresher run crimson clover seed and $10 to $14 per 100 lbs. basis clean. Prices being paid in Lincoln County, where 40 per cent of the crop has been sold, averaged $10.70 for thresher run and $11.90 for clean seed. Seed in the chaff is selling freely at $10 to $11 per 100 lbs. in Greenwood County, S. C., and $8 to $9 in Catawba County, N. C.

Imported crimson clover seed is being shipped into producing sections and offered for sale to farmers at mostly $12 to $15 per 100 lbs. Arrivals of new crop French seed already are large. Approximately 1,600,000 pounds were received at the port of New York, subject to the seed importation act, during the week ending August 18. This seed is being offered by wholesale seedsmen in eastern seaboard markets at $10 to $11 per 100 lbs. for immediate shipment.

A small pea huller may be purchased at relatively low cost for hulling or threshing cowpeas that have been picked by hand. The machine does much more effective work than is done by flailing. Such a machine is operated by hand or by power. Cowpeas hulled or threshed properly on a machine of this kind contain less foreign matter than when flailed out by hand. They are subjected to screen and air-blast separations, which removes most of the hulls, chaff, dirt, and broken and very light weight seeds.

The value of cowpeas may be improved by recleaning after threshing or hulling. This is especially true of cowpeas flailed out by hand. If a small huller is used, the cowpeas may be run through it a second time to remove more of the foreign matter remaining after the hulling operation. A more thorough job of recleaning, however, may be done on a small cleaning machine that can be purchased at a cost of $40 to $50. Such a machine may be used to advantage for cleaning other kinds of seeds as well as cowpeas and should prove a profitable investment on most farms.

The variety is an important factor in determining the price of cowpeas. Some varieties sell at a premium of 25 to 50 per cent over the lowest priced variety. Growers should recognize this fact and should preserve the identity of their cowpeas by varieties and market them by variety name.

Forage Plant Seeds Permitted Entry Under Seed Importation Act.

By Fiscal Years, 1919-1923, and by Countries Exporting.

Country.	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Alfalfa.				
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Argentina		2,439,300	385,800	6,555,300	7,751,600
Canada	34,300	10,800	1,700	44,800	3,600
Chile		27,000		222,600	
Czechoslovakia					
England	54,700	1,139,700	17,900	35,700	[1] 573,600
France	143,300	1,546,800	278,800	33,200	
Germany		59,200		71,300	116,500
Italy	385,500	9,151,900	228,800		
South Africa		165,200		274,200	
Siberia	[1] 152,600	[1] 3,569,900			
Turkey					[1] 173,700
Uruguay					164,500
Other countries		721,300	28,600	22,000	500
	Red clover.				
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Argentina					16,800
Canada	754,200	98,300	279,900	449,200	5,100
Chile			79,500	670,800	12,200
Czechoslovakia			132,000	374,100	
England	56,000	1,786,000	209,400		44,800
France	83,500	9,253,200	15,224,600	2,947,800	169,800
Germany		195,300	44,000	2,851,600	84,000
Italy	153,800	7,808,900	221,900	2,053,800	
South Africa	3,400				
Siberia					
Turkey					
Uruguay					
Other countries		126,200	142,000	1,027,100	132,000
	Crimson clover.				
Czechoslovakia			44,100	22,100	50,000
Denmark				21,500	
England	88,000	504,400	139,800	40,300	437,200
France	1,373,500	8,845,600	3,912,800	1,303,000	1,614,300
Germany		454,300	1,392,500	1,993,200	62,100
Italy	22,000	164,300	22,000		
New Zealand					
Other countries		84,800	54,700	59,800	98,600
	White clover.				
Czechoslovakia		77,000	82,800	125,000	35,400
Denmark			39,600	93,300	55,000
England		11,200		50,100	72,600
France					11,500
Germany		19,800	326,200	1,138,800	174,300
Italy				800	
New Zealand		78,300	22,200	49,100	60,800
Other countries	700	2,700	44,700	165,700	110,000
	Orchard grass.				
Canada	200				11,200
China					
Denmark	99,500	2,309,300		2,533,200	733,900
Germany		114,000		339,500	21,900
Scotland		111,600			
Sweden		235,600			
Other countries	77,500			49,000	1,000
	All other forage crop seeds.				
Canada	848,200	622,400	860,700	480,700	51,400
China					65,200
Denmark		2,800			3,100
Germany			3,300	3,200	
Scotland					200
Sweden					
Other countries		4,100	1,600	29,700	11,600
	Hairy vetch.				
Canada	53,900	64,500	5,600	80,400	7,900
Czechoslovakia		331,000	66,000	230,600	101,400
Denmark		78,100	49,200	55,800	96,900
England					
Germany		338,000	768,600	1,278,400	1,048,100
Holland		17,600	3,000	20,700	80,800
Latvia	168,500		30,500	11,200	172,400
Scotland		27,400			
Sweden		297,600	419,100	138,400	14,500
Other countries	34,100	65,600	44,600	125,400	127,100
	Spring vetch.				
Canada	435,200	200,400	3,600	100	
Czechoslovakia					
Denmark					17,600
England		452,600	93,500		35,100
Germany		228,000	343,200	334,600	1,115,200
Holland			11,000		233,100
Latvia					315,300
Scotland		122,700	44,800		
Sweden		11,600			
Other countries		33,600	46,500	9,900	141,800
	English rye grass.				
Argentina					
Denmark		58,800	56,400	15,200	
England	2,900	241,400	232,700		11,200
Ireland	263,100	1,331,800	1,091,200	1,452,700	976,000
New Zealand	218,200	90,900		193,200	648,000
Scotland	346,800	201,400	112,700	133,000	193,600
Other countries	200	33,600	30,200	73,600	5,300
	Italian rye grass.				
Argentina				159,800	140,100
Denmark		228,600	304,600	74,900	
England	2,600	55,000			1,600
Ireland	13,400	489,900	251,100	344,000	284,100
New Zealand	169,400	159,900		92,900	262,000
Scotland	22,400	41,800	20,100	63,300	28,900
Other countries		4,400	800	93,400	142,800
	Alsike clover.				
Canada	6,964,200	5,572,600	4,086,700	6,796,500	5,540,900
Czechoslovakia				43,800	
Germany		55,000	34,500	216,200	2,600
Other countries	67,600	20,100			22,600
	Canada blue grass.				
Canada	738,700	552,000	1,148,200	1,034,100	835,700
Czechoslovakia					
Germany					
Other countries					
	Rapeseed.				
China					425,000
England	1,000	7,000	153,400	109,300	3,000
France			132,000	460,000	200,900
Germany				33,000	22,000
Holland		189,100	1,362,600	2,981,000	1,100,300
Japan	634,800	5,569,600	2,592,100	1,114,400	4,610,400
Morocco					
Siberia					
Other countries	3,200		4,600	64,900	22,500
	Broom-corn millet.				
China				738,200	3,110,600
England			151,200		114,100
France			1,100		
Germany				233,400	44,300
Holland					
Japan		225,400		524,400	1,068,900
Morocco					473,400
Siberia					443,800
Other countries					100,800

[1] This seed was of Turkestan origin.

Cotton

Prices Firm—Fluctuations Narrower.

Cotton prices displayed firmness during the week ending August 18, with narrower fluctuations and an upward tendency for spot cotton and October future contracts and a slightly downward tendency for the more distant future months. Continued adverse weather conditions for the growing crop were largely responsible for the stronger tone in the market. On the other hand apathy on the part of buyers of the raw material to enter the market to any extent had a more or less dampening effect. Reports of continued unsettled political and financial conditions in Europe also exerted a bearish influence on prices.

Trade reports indicated severe deterioration of the crop since July 25, with particularly alarming conditions in Texas and Oklahoma, due to excessive heat and drouth. The movement to market of new crop cotton was still light, although the movement from Texas may become heavier shortly as the dry weather there has made active picking possible.

A slightly increased demand for certain lines of cotton goods was reported, the volume of business, however, continuing comparatively small.

The average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets was 24.51¢ per lb. on August 18, compared with 24.27¢ at the close of the previous week and 22.04¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points, closing at 24.01¢. October future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points, closing at 23.42¢.

Mill Activity Curtailed During July.

On August 18 the Bureau of the Census reported that American mills consumed 461,575 bales of cotton, exclusive of liuters, during the month of July. This report showed a sharp decline in mill activity during July as compared with activity in June, the consumption during the latter month having been 542,166 bales. The consumption during July, 1922, was 458,002 bales. The census report showed also that stocks in consuming establishments on July 31 were 1,089,230 bales, compared with 1,218,388 bales the same day last year. The number of bales reported in independent warehouses and at compresses was 938,689, compared with 1,488,165 bales last year. The number of active cotton spindles during July was 34,237,887, compared with 32,051,820 for July, 1922.

In its preliminary statement of August 18 the Department of Commerce announced that the carry over of cotton in the United States on July 31, 1923, was 2,087,919 bales, compared with 2,831,553 for 1922, 6,534,360 for 1921, and 3,563,162 for 1920. For details regarding supply and distribution of cotton in America during the 1922–23 season see the detailed statement appearing further on in this report.

Monthly Summary of American Cotton Consumption.

August, 1922–July, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1913–14	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22	1922–23	5-year average 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*P. ct.*
Aug.	432,350	534,971	497,319	483,560	467,059	527,401	510,479	103.3
Sept.	442,435	489,962	491,069	457,967	484,718	495,344	489,221	101.3
Oct.	511,923	440,354	556,041	401,325	494,317	533,950	495,397	107.8
Nov.	456,353	455,611	491,250	332,712	527,940	577,561	479,588	120.4
Dec.	456,262	472,908	511,711	295,292	510,925	527,945	461,467	114.4
Jan.	517,299	556,883	591,921	366,463	526,698	610,375	513,182	118.9
Feb.	455,231	433,295	515,699	395,115	472,336	556,924	465,306	121.8
Mar.	493,354	433,485	575,789	438,218	519,761	623,105	507,739	122.7
Apr.	499,646	475,875	566,914	409,247	443,509	577,396	487,934	118.3
May	466,744	487,934	541,377	440,714	495,337	620,965	508,245	122.2
June	446,145	474,330	555,155	461,917	509,218	542,166	503,288	107.7
July	448,333	510,328	525,489	410,142	458,002	461,575	489,084	94.4
Total 12 mos.	5,626,078	5,765,936	6,419,734	4,892,672	5,909,820	6,664,710	5,910,930	112.8

Supply and Distribution of Cotton in the United States.

Season Ending July 31, 1923, and Carry Over, July 31, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Exclusive of linters.]

[Compiled from reports of the Department of Commerce.]

	Running bales, counting round as half bales.			
	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22	1922–23
On hand at beginning of season..	4,286,785	3,563,162	6,534,360	2,831,553
Crops (ginnings)	11,325,532	13,270,970	7,977,778	9,729,366
Net imports [1]	682,911	210,606	351,921	469,954
Add to balance distribution	257,994	186,992	131,408	579,405
Total	16,553,222	17,231,730	14,995,467	13,610,218
Less domestic consumption [2]	6,444,734	4,952,672	5,979,829	[3] 6,699,710
	10,108,488	12,279,058	9,015,647	6,910,508
Less exports [4]	6,545,326	5,744,698	6,184,094	4,822,589
Carry over July 31	3,563,162	6,534,360	2,831,553	[5] 2,087,919

[1] Imports are in equivalent 500-pound bales.
[2] Figures include quantity destroyed by fire—25,000 bales in 1919–20, 60,000 in 1920–21, 70,000 in 1921–22, and 35,000 in 1922–23.
[3] Includes 6,277 Sea Island and 65,126 American-Egyptian; 261,326 Egyptian, and 80,862 bales of other foreign cotton.
[4] Running bales.
[5] Includes 7,017 Sea Island, and 29,221 American-Egyptian; 137,954 Egyptian, and 45,736 bales of other foreign cotton held in consuming establishments, in public storage, and at compresses.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

August 18, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Aug. 18, 1923.	Aug. 19, 1922.	Aug. 20, 1921.	Aug. 21. 1920.	Aug. 16, 1919.	Aug. 18, 1923.	Aug. 19, 1922.	Aug. 20, 1921.	Aug. 21, 1920.	Aug. 16, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
October	24.01	22.42	13.09	27.42	30.65	23.42	22.15	12.65	26.63	30.45
December	23.88	22.42	13.47	26.43	30.80	23.39	22.10	13.03	25.74	30.33
January	23.56	22.20	13.48	25.65	30.70	23.28	22.05	13.11	25.35	30.32
March	23.65	22.29	13.67	25.50	30.76	23.27	22.00	13.22	25.10	30.35
May	23.60	22.10	13.75	25.30	30.81	23.13	21.95	13.38	24.82	30.32

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of August 13–18, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Aug. 13–18, 1923.						Aug. 14–19, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	24.25	24.63	24.63	24.75	24.63	24.25	20.25	20.25	20.50	21.50	21.25	22.25
Augusta	24.50	25.00	25.00	25.25	25.13	24.75	20.25	20.63	20.75	21.75	21.63	22.50
Savannah	24.75	25.15	25.15	25.15	25.05	24.75	20.00	20.25	20.40	21.25	21.36	22.00
Montgomery	24.00	24.75	24.75	25.00	25.00	24.50	20.25	20.50	20.75	21.38	21.38	22.00
New Orleans	24.25	24.50	24.50	25.13	25.13	25.00	20.50	20.50	21.00	21.25	21.50	21.88
Memphis	23.75	23.75	24.00	24.50	24.50	24.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	22.00	22.00
Little Rock	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.25	24.50	24.50	21.25	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	21.25
Dallas	23.65	24.30	24.25	24.35	24.25	23.70	19.75	20.05	20.25	21.30	21.15	21.95
Houston	24.45	25.00	25.00	25.10	24.85	24.35	20.10	20.35	20.50	21.50	21.50	22.25
Galveston	24.65	25.15	25.15	25.25	25.15	24.75	20.50	20.80	20.80	21.75	21.75	22.35
Average	24.23	24.62	24.64	24.87	24.82	24.51	20.44	20.58	20.72	21.39	21.43	22.04

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on August 17, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*	
1892	7.19	1900	10.00	1908	10.50	1916	14.45
1893	7.44	1901	8.90	1999	12.80	1917	26.15
1894	7.00	1902	9.00	1910	15.90	1918	35.70
1895	7.56	1903	12.75	1911	12.40	1919	39.55
1896	8.19	1904	10.55	1912	11.80	1920	36.00
1897	8.00	1905	10.60	1913	12.00	1921	12.80
1898	5.88	1906	10.20	1914		1922	22.09
1899	6.19	1997	13.25	1915	9.25	1923	25.65

Cotton Movement, August 1–17, 1923, and Stocks, August 17, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1–15, 1913.	Aug. 1–15, 1919.	Aug. 1–20, 1920.	Aug. 1–19, 1921.	Aug. 1–18, 1922.	Aug. 1–17, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1–18, 1918–1922.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*Per cent.*
Port receipts	55	145	86	212	69	83	119	69.7
Port stocks	130	1,060	702	1,334	366	158	859	18.4
Interior receipts	49	81	90	239	105	91	117	77.8
Interior stocks	123	695	795	1,049	342	268	707	37.9
Into sight	156	197	251	416	318	377	284	132.7
Northern spinners' takings	32	73	97	79	84	34	78	43.6
Southern spinners' takings	23	52	82	160	168	105	108	97.2
World's visible supply of American cotton	1,063	3,043	2,668	3,836	1,657	764	2,610	29.3

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1–17, 1923, and Stocks on August 17, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1, to Aug. 19, 1921.	Aug. 1, to Aug. 18, 1922.	Aug. 1, to Aug. 17, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Aug. 18, 1918–1922.	Aug. 19, 1921.	Aug. 18, 1922.	Aug. 17, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 18, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	10	2	2	4	92	34	12	59
Augusta	11	6	1	6	94	50	11	70
Savannah	20	7	3	20	122	43	9	125
Montgomery	2	(1)	1	(1)	25	11	6	12
New Orleans	42	13	6	24	444	55	42	254
Memphis	21	10	4	11	239	56	55	202
Little Rock	5	1	(1)	3	44	15	12	22
Dallas	5	(1)	(1)	3	29	4	1	12
Houston	120	51	69	58	205	47	44	134
Galveston	110	39	59	52	240	69	32	135
Total	346	129	145	181	1,534	384	224	1,025

[1] Less than 1.

Spot Cotton Quotations for August 18 and Sales During Week of August 13–18, 1923.

Price of Middling spot cotton for August 18, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of August 13–18, 1923, in each of the markets and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											Aug. 18, 1923.	Aug. 19, 1922.	Aug. 20, 1921.	Aug. 21, 1920.	Aug. 16, 1919.	Aug. 17, 1918.	Aug. 18, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
No. 1 or Mid. Fair	100	100	63	63	100	100	100	100	80	100	91	181	203	395	214	184	77
No. 2 or St. Good. Mid	75	75	50	50	75	75	75	75	60	75	69	138	154	320	163	150	55
No. 3 or Good Mid	50	50	38	38	50	50	50	50	40	50	47	94	95	245	113	113	38
No. 4 or St. Mid	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	51	49	133	60	70	20
No. 5 or Middling	24.25	24.75	24.75	24.50	24.50	24.50	23.70	24.35	24.75	25.00	24.51	22.04	11.91	32.58	30.82	31.59	26.13
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
No. 6 or St. Low Mid.	25	50	25	38	50	40	50	50	50	38	42	56	78	318	160	123	27
No. 7 or Low Mid	50	100	63	88	100	100	100	100	100	75	88	125	183	855	413	326	64
No. 8 or St. Good Ord.[2]	100	150	113	150	150	175	175	150	175	150	149	213	285	1,273	698	511	110
No. 9 or Good Ord.[2]	150	200	163	200	200	250	275	225	250	225	214	303	388	1,560	943	676	154
Spotted:																	
	On.[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*				*On.*	*On.*						
No. 3 or Good Mid	25	13	13	13	15	10	Even.	Even.	Even.	13	10						
		Off.	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 4 or St. Mid	Even.	13	13	Even.	10	15	25	25	25	13	14						
	Off.[1]			*Off.*													
No. 5 or Middling	25	38	38	38	40	50	60	50	60	38	44						
No. 6 or St. Low Mid.[2]	50	88	63	88	90	100	125	100	125	113	94						
No. 7 or Low Mid.[2]	125	138	138	138	140	175	200	150	200	188	159						
Yellow Tinged:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*		*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 2 or St. Good Mid.	25	13	13	Even	10	10	10	13	10	13	12						
		Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 3 or Good Mid	Even	13	13	13	15	15	15	13	15	13	13	[3] 3	50	195	150	50	1
	Off.																
No. 4 or St. Mid	38	50	50	50	40	50	40	38	40	38	43	54	140	333	235	104	20
No. 5 or Middling[2]	88	100	100	100	90	125	125	113	100	113	105	155	238	505	384	185	42
No. 6 or St. Low Mid.[2]	138	150	150	150	150	175	175	163	175	138	156	228	348	758	564	298	75
No. 7 or Low Mid.[2]	188	200	200	200	200	250	250	213	250	213	216	310	448	1,128	859	490	116
Light Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Mid	25	40	40	50	40	50	50	50	50	50	45						
No. 4 or St. Mid.[2]	67	90	80	100	80	100	100	100	100	100	92						
No. 5 or Middling[2]	108	140	120	150	120	150	150	150	150	150	139						
Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Mid	50	88	63	88	90	90	90	100	100	75	83	125	220	463	399	200	49
No. 4 or St. Mid.[2]	113	138	125	150	150	150	150	150	150	138	141	218	310	630	544	281	71
No. 5 or Middling[2]	163	188	175	200	200	200	200	200	200	188	191	303	415	835	676	403	95
Gray:																	
No. 3 or Good Mid	13	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	24						
No. 4 or St. Mid.[2]	63	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	74						
No. 5 or Middling[2]	113	125	125	125	100	100	125	125	125	125	119						
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Mid.[2]	88	100	100	88	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	138	268	583	538	273	51
No. 4 or St. Mid.[2]	113	150	125	125	125	150	175	150	150	150	141	213	358	740	639	376	81
No. 5 or Middling[2]	163	200	175	175	150	200	250	200	200	200	191	295	450	920	749	500	112
Sales for week, bales	470	458	49	100	800	.....	13,496	43,669	11,759	809	[4] 71,610	[4] 45,905	[4] 63,434	[4] 42,781	[4] 21,383	[4] 66,703	[4] 58,608

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales. Sales from August 1 to August 18, 1923, amounted to 124,279 bales, compared with 104,665 bales during the corresponding period in 1922, and 168,599 bales in 1921.

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade of Middling, August 18, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Aug. 18, 1923.	Aug. 19, 1922.	Aug. 20, 1921.	Aug. 18, 1923.	Aug. 19, 1922.	Aug. 20, 1921.
Middling short staple	*Cents.* 25.00	*Cents.* 21.88	*Cents.* 12.00	*Cents.* 24.5 [1]	*Cents.* 22.00	*Cents.* 12.00
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	50	150	75	[1] 50	150	150
1 1/8 ins.	100	375	400	[1] 250	300	500
1 3/16 ins.	150	550	700	[1] 450	.....	1,000
1 1/4 ins.	225	800	1,000	[1] 550	.....	1,400

[1] Nominal.

Quotations reported on Aug. 17 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 35¢ per lb.; No. 2, 34¢; No. 3, 33¢.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, is shown in the following table.

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Aug. 17, 1923.	Aug. 18, 1922.	Aug. 19, 1921.	Aug. 17, 1923.	Aug. 18, 1922.	Aug. 19, 1921.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	1	5	.....	.....	.....	3
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	242	547	236	19	38	290
No. 3 or Good Middling	551	5,706	4,493	24	228	3,544
No. 4 or Strict Middling	533	14,856	20,744	1,337	933	22,084
No. 5 or Middling	513	19,269	51,527	3,199	3,159	35,981
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	2,123	11,159	43,000	2,853	2,101	19,722
No. 7 or Low Middling	1,181	2,205	10,784	390	119	7,078
No. 3 Spotted or Good Middling Spotted	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 Spotted or Strict Middling Spotted	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 Spotted or Middling Spotted	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 Tinged or Strict Good Middling Yellow Tinged	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Yellow Tinged	293	2,166	4,529	399	500	3,181
No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	170	1,000	3,638	176	365	3,100
No. 3 Light Stained or Good Middling Light Yellow Stained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 Stained or Good Middling Yellow Stained	2	13	35	3	3	4
No. 3 Gray or Good Middling Gray	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,980	56,926	138,986	8,400	7,446	94,987

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on August 17 at the port of New York were 19,058 bales; on August 18, 1922, 81,183 bales; on August 19, 1921, 152,451 bales. At the port of New Orleans on August 17, 42,237 bales; on August 18, 1922, 54,520 bales; and on August 19, 1921, 443,768 bales.

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on August 17, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	Aug. 15, 1913.	Aug. 17, 1917.	Aug. 16, 1918.	Aug. 15, 1919.	Aug. 20, 1920.	Aug. 19, 1921.	Aug. 18, 1922.	Aug. 17, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 18, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	459	142	87	532	621	652	398	102	458
Manchester	22	16	13	54	95	63	43	16	54
Continent	263	249	118	233	304	529	379	124	312
Total	744	407	218	819	1,020	1,244	820	242	824

Imports of Foreign Cotton.

Season Ending July 31, 1923, with Comparisons.

[500-pound bales.]

Country of production.	1913–14	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22	1922–23	5-year average, 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
Egypt	138,579	100,006	485,004	87,168	233,729	329,335	204,097	161.4
Peru	12,627	25,230	63,426	22,597	38,753	21,185	33,940	62.4
China	20,772	10,871	57,185	14,722	15,563	50,240	27,461	183.0
Mexico	80,285	54,434	65,343	88,155	53,637	45,679	59,459	76.8
India	7,849	2,893	14,358	8,489	10,348	22,163	8,637	256.6
All other countries	876	8,151	14,898	5,210	11,435	1,352	8,970	15.1
Total	260,988	201,585	700,214	226,341	363,465	469,954	342,564	137.2
Re-exported	15,148	4,384	17,303	15,735	11,544	(1)	10,560	.....
Net imports	245,840	197,201	682,911	210,606	351,921	.....	332,004	.....

[1] Not available.

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1–17, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1–15, 1913.	Aug. 1–20, 1920.	Aug. 1–19, 1921.	Aug. 1–18, 1922.	Aug. 1–17, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–18, 1919 to 1922.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Per cent.*
Great Britain	17,786	34,075	20,459	23,315	23,819	52,598	45.3
France	375	8,917	2,934	19,038	14,608	10,847	134.7
Germany	8,476	38,938	44,707	17,399	38,702	25,261	153.2
Italy	5,673	6,737	14,450	10,712	7,957	13,945	57.1
Japan	.....	.....	79,038	24,035	2,500	28,105	8.9
China	.....	.....	20,083	1,150	.....	5,308	.....
Spain	250	2,171	7,313	3,230	5,585	9,503	58.8
Belgium	2,377	8,809	5,009	2,333	3,060	4,923	62.2
Other countries	2,565	2,936	5,576	7,617	3,702	15,560	23.8
Total	37,502	102,583	199,569	108,829	99,933	166,050	60.2

Exports for the week ending August 17 amounted to 55,939 bales, compared with 33,330 bales the previous week, 62,142 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 21,755 bales for the week ending August 15, 1913.

Cotton wilt is a disease which causes stunting, wilting, and death of the entire plant. It is due to a fungus, Fusarium, which enters the roots and plugs the water vessels. This parasite remains indefinitely in the soil, so that infested fields can not be planted to the ordinary kinds of cotton. Resistant varieties bred by the Department of Agriculture have come into general use, however, and constitute an effective remedy for wilt. This trouble is widely distributed in the sandy soils of the coastal plain, from southern Virginia and North Carolina to Arkansas and eastern Texas, and is occasionally met in the Piedmont and other districts.

Rust is a name commonly used for a trouble marked by the early defoliation and premature death of cotton on soils lacking in vegetable matter and potash or poorly drained. It occurs throughout the Cotton Belt and causes large losses annually. The trouble is controllable by good farming methods, particularly by the use of potash fertilizers, stable manure, or green manuring, and by drainage.

Root knot in cotton is a disease characterized by abnormal galls or swellings of the roots, due to a tiny eelworm or nematode. The plants are dwarfed and the yield reduces. Root knot occurs commonly in association with wilt on the same types of sandy soil. It attacks a very large number of other crops. Its control is based on rotation with immune crops or varieties, involving a readjustment of crop rotation.

Weather

Drought Unrelieved in Southwest.

The weather during the week ending August 21 was cool from the Ohio Valley northward and eastward and also in the southern Rocky Mountain States, but was abnormally warm in the lower Great Plains, parts of the Southeast, and in the far Northwest. Rainfall was unevenly distributed geographically, but was quite general from the northern Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley eastward, though insufficient in some sections. There were generous to heavy rains in the far Northwest and in the central and southern Rocky Mountain sections, but very little occurred in most localities from central Kansas southward.

Further rainfall materially benefited growing crops in the Middle Atlantic States, but there was insufficient moisture in much of the more northeastern States; the nights were too cool in the latter area for corn and other warm-weather crops, with drought becoming quite general in New York. Rather severe drought continued in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan until near the close of the week, when rainfall brought relief and greatly improved conditions. Frost was reported from extreme northern Wisconsin and northern New York, but no material damage resulted.

In the Ohio Valley States weather conditions were generally favorable as moderate temperatures prevailed and moisture was sufficient for the needs of growing crops, but there was considerable delay in farm work because of rain. Conditions varied greatly in the Southern States. West of the Mississippi severe drought persisted in Oklahoma and most of Texas, and some adjoining sections, and most crops continued marked deterioration. In the central and northern trans-Mississippi States, from the central portions of Missouri and Kansas northward and northwestward, good growing weather prevailed in nearly all sections, and farm work made fairly good progress. Widespread rains occurred in the more northwestern States at the close of the week, which will be of much benefit to farming interests in that section. Local rains in the far Southwest and general showers in the central Rocky Mountain area were also beneficial, while warmer weather in the central Pacific coast section was helpful to most crops. Rainfall was needed, however, in the central Plateau districts of the West, and it continued too dry for best results in parts of the north Pacific coast States.

SOME DAMAGE TO GRAIN IN SHOCK.

Small grains.—There was some further delay in the threshing of small grains because of rainfall in the Ohio Valley States, particularly in Illinois and Indiana, and considerable complaint of grain sprouting in shock. Threshing was resumed the latter part of the week in Nebraska, but it was too wet for this work most of the time. Better progress was made in the North-Central States.

Spring wheat harvest was practically finished in North Dakota, and threshing made good advance and was nearly completed in Minnesota; the yields in the latter State were reported as poor to very poor generally in both quality and quantity, and as varying greatly in South Dakota, ranging from very poor to good. The rainfall of the week further benefited late grains in the Northwestern States, but delayed harvest in some sections, particularly in Washington where slow progress had been made because of heavy and lodged straw. Much damage to spring wheat by black rust was reported in some of the northern Mountain States.

Oats in shock were damaged considerably in the upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. Flax harvest was nearly completed in South Dakota, and that of the early crop was mostly done in North Dakota, while the late planted was doing nicely. Flax was reported as good to excellent in Montana. With warmer weather rice showed improvement in California, with harvest progressing in the western Gulf districts. Buckwheat was reported as in excellent condition in Ohio, but was at a standstill in New York because of deficient moisture. Grain sorghums needed rain badly in the southern Great Plains, but were good in the northern half of Kansas.

Corn.—Favorable weather continued for the development of corn throughout the Ohio Valley States, where the progress and condition of the crop were reported as generally good to excellent. There was some deterioration because of dry weather in southwestern Missouri, but in other portions of that State conditions continued very satisfactory. Good rains further improved corn in northern Kansas, and the crop made fair progress in Iowa, except in north-central and northeastern portions, where its condition is very poor to poor because of drought.

In the southern Great Plains, from central Kansas southward, the weather continued very unfavorable for this crop; much is dried up and is being cut for fodder in southern Kansas, and the late crop has been mostly burned up in Oklahoma. Showers were beneficial locally to late corn in Texas, but general deterioration continued in many places. Rains further benefited corn in the Middle Atlantic Coast States, but more rain was needed in the Northeast and the nights were too cool.

MOSTLY UNFAVORABLE FOR COTTON.

Cotton.—The week was generally warm throughout the cotton-growing States, particularly in Georgia, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and much of Texas. Showers were general from the lower Mississippi Valley eastward, though mostly of moderate amount, and there was local rain in Texas, but in other districts of the western portion of the belt little or no moisture was received.

Cotton continued to deteriorate generally in Texas, although the plants were revived locally by showers; the general condition of the crop was mostly poor to only fair. Complaint of shedding and premature opening continued from the dry sections, but insects were inactive and damage from this cause was generally light. The weather continued hot and dry, with excessive sunshine in Oklahoma, where the drought has become very severe and destructive. Cotton was reported as wilting and shedding, with bolls opening prematurely and its general condition as ranging from very poor to only fair.

Most of the week was fairly favorable for cotton growth in much of Arkansas, but army and leaf worms were doing much damage and there was a decline in general condition. While it continued too wet in southeastern Louisiana, showers were beneficial elsewhere and cotton made fair progress as a rule, but worms and weevil were reported as damaging in the northern and eastern portions. But little change was reported in condition of cotton in Mississippi and Alabama, where progress was mostly unfavorable. Fair advance was noted in a few localities in Mississippi, but generally cotton deteriorated, especially in the southern portion, with insect damage increasing. Scattered showers occurred daily in Alabama, where weevil are numerous and very damaging in many sections, with damage becoming more widespread, while leaf worms were also destructive in much of the northern portion.

Warm weather and irregularly distributed showers were favorable for growth in Georgia, but there was considerable complaint of shedding in the northern division and weevil were increasing rapidly, with much damage by army worms. The weather was favorable for picking in Florida, but cotton deteriorated further in that State. While the crop needed fair weather in Tennessee, fair to very good progress was reported. Progress and condition were fair to very good also in northern and western North Carolina, but had become less favorable in the southeastern portion, owing to a decided increase in weevil activity, together with shedding and boll rotting. The plants were blooming and fruiting freely in South Carolina, where progress and condition continued fairly good, but there was complaint of shedding and deterioration in some localities. Cotton continued in excellent condition in California, but rainfall in Arizona caused shedding.

TRUCK CROPS VARIOUSLY AFFECTED.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—White potatoes deteriorated because of insufficient moisture in the extreme upper Mississippi Valley and western Lake region, and were showing the effect of dryness in New York, although they were doing fairly well in most sections of that State. Late potatoes did well in the middle Atlantic coast section, but there was complaint of rotting from too much rain in some central Appalachian Mountain districts. There was some injury also from too much moisture in parts of the northern Rocky Mountain area. Otherwise conditions were favorable in the Northwestern States. Sweet potatoes continued to make mostly satisfactory progress in the east Gulf States. Rains benefited this crop in South Carolina, but were rather too heavy in Tennessee. Conditions were unfavorable, however, in most west Gulf States.

Truck and minor crops were unfavorably affected by drought from the Lake region eastward. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River late truck as a rule made satisfactory development, but was unfavorably affected by drought in the Southwest.

Sugar beets did fairly well in Nebraska and were good to excellent in Utah, while the crop was in very satisfactory condition in California. There was some hail damage in the central Rocky Mountain area. Tobacco continued in good condition in the Ohio Valley, although excessive rains did some damage in parts of Kentucky; harvest progressed in the Southeast, being practically completed in South Carolina and Georgia.

FAVORABLE FOR STOCK, EXCEPT SOUTHWEST.

Pastures, meadows, and stock.—Pastures continued in good condition in nearly all sections east of the Mississippi River except in the more northern States, where they are poor and short because of deficient moisture. Rains in the Lake region and extreme upper Mississippi Valley near the close of the week will benefit grass in these sections.

Ranges and stock continued in very satisfactory condition in the northern Great Plains and in the Rocky Mountain sections except in a few local areas, conditions being especially favorable in Montana, much of which State received further generous rains at the close of the week.

Local, fairly well distributed showers were sufficient to improve the range in the far Southwest, including eastern New Mexico, where good showers were fairly general. The range, however, continued variable in that State, being mostly good in the northeastern, central, and western portions, but only fair in the southeast; the outlook for fall and winter grazing is steadily improving.

The range and pastures were benefited by showers during the week in parts of Texas, but in much of that State deterioration continued, while grass was dry and short in the southern Great Plains, where the third crop of alfalfa was reported as very poor. There was sufficient rainfall to freshen and revive pastures in portions of the north Pacific States, but more rain was needed in that section where domestic stock and pastures were unfavorably affected; range stock continued generally good. There was some damage to alfalfa hay by rain in the central Rocky Mountain area.

Fruit.—Fruit was reported as maturing well in the more northwestern States, and peaches were ripening northward to Ohio and Pennsylvania. There was complaint of apples dropping and being undersized in New York, and they were reported as small in New Jersey. Cranberries continued in fair to good condition in Wisconsin, while the weather was favorable for this crop in New England. Citrus trees did well in Florida, although rain was needed locally. Citrus were in good condition in California, where the harvesting of grapes, peaches, plums, and pears continued, with prune drying under way under favorable weather conditions.

High Temperatures in Parts of South.

On the whole, the week was cool in the Northern States east of the Mississippi River, as shown by Chart 1, page 216. The weekly mean temperatures were from 2° to 6° below normal in this area, and day temperatures did not reach 90° during the week. It was warm in the Southeast, however, and abnormally high temperatures continued in Oklahoma and parts of the adjoining States, where at some places the average for the week was 7° or 8° above normal. The plus departures from the normal, however, were somewhat smaller than during the two preceding weeks. Cool weather persisted in central and southern Rocky Mountain States, where the temperature averaged considerably below normal, but in the far Northwest it was warm, with maximum temperatures 98° to 100° in some sections, and the weekly means 5° to 7° above normal. The highest temperature reported during the week was 106° at Fort Smith, Ark., and Yuma, Ariz., on the 14th.

Chart 2, page 216, shows that rainfall for the week was irregularly distributed. Light to moderate showers, with some rather heavy amounts, were general from the Mississippi Valley eastward, the heaviest reported being about 3 inches in Kentucky, and locally in the Southern States. In the trans-Mississippi States rainfall, in many cases of substantial amount, was widespread from the central portions of Missouri and Kansas northward, with generous falls in northern Louisiana and southern Arkansas. Elsewhere in these States rainfall was generally light or entirely absent, except in a few local areas.

Rather heavy rain fell in the interior of the far Northwest, and moderately heavy amounts in the Central Rocky Mountain area, with generous local showers in the far Southwest.

Weather and Wheat in Argentina.

The data concluding the table on this page show that the temperature during the week ending August 20 in the principal wheat-producing area of Argentina was considerably lower than for the preceding week, being 2° below normal in both the northern and the southern sections. Very little precipitation occurred, the amounts averaging only a trace in the northern section, with none being reported for the southern, but following a week of excessive precipitation.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week August 15–21, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Portland, Me.	62	−4	0.1	−0.9
Burlington	62	−4	0.3	−0.6
Northfield	60	−3	T.	−0.8
Concord	62	−5	0.2	−0.7
Boston	68	−2	0.3	−0.7
New Haven	66	−4	0.3	−1.0
Albany	68	−3	0.1	−0.8
Ithaca	64	−4	0.1	−0.6
Binghamton	64	−3	0.2	−0.5
New York	70	−3	0.1	−1.0
Scranton	66	−3	0.3	−0.6
Harrisburg	70	−2	0.1	−0.8
Philadelphia	72	−3	0.4	−0.6
Trenton	70	−3	1.9	+0.7
Baltimore	74	−1	0.3	−0.5
Washington	73	−2	0.9	0
Norfolk	78	+1	0.2	−1.2
Richmond	74	−3	0.6	−0.4
Lynchburg	74	−2	0.1	−0.8
Wytheville	72	+2	0.2	−0.8
Asheville	74	+4	0.4	−0.6
Charlotte	80	+3	2.2	+1.1
Raleigh	78	+1	0.1	−1.0
Wilmington	80	+3	1.1	−0.3
Charleston	84	+3	3.8	+2.3
Columbia, S. C.	82	+3	2.2	+0.8
Augusta	82	+2	0.5	−0.5
Atlanta	80	+3	0.9	+0.1
Macon	84	+6	0.7	−0.1
Savannah	84	+3	0.6	−1.0
Thomasville	82	+1	0.1	−1.1
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	84	+2	T.	−1.3
Miami	82	0	1.9	+0.1
Key West	84	0	0.8	0
Tampa	82	+1	2.0	+0.2
Pensacola	80	−1	2.4	+1.2
Mobile	82	+2	1.0	−0.5
Montgomery	80	−1	1.6	+0.6
Anniston	80	+4	0.9	+0.1
Birmingham	80	+1	3.0	+2.1
Meridian	80	+2	0.7	0
Vicksburg	82	+1	0.8	+0.1
New Orleans	82	0	1.7	+0.2
Shreveport	86	+5	0.6	+0.2
Little Rock	84	+4	0.1	−0.7
Fort Smith	86	+7	0	−0.8
Bentonville	80	+4	T.	−1.0
Oklahoma	86	+8	0	−0.8
Abilene	84	+3	T.	−0.4
Fort Worth	86	+3	0.8	+0.5
Dallas	80	.....	0.6	.....
Palestine	86	+4	T.	−0.3
Taylor	86	+4	T.	−0.4
Houston	84	.....	2.2	.....
Galveston	82	−1	0.2	−1.0
Corpus Christi	84	+2	0	−0.5
San Antonio	86	+4	0	−0.5
Del Rio	86	+2	0	−0.6
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	82	+3	0.8	0
Nashville	78	0	0.7	−0.1
Chattanooga	80	+3	0.1	−0.7
Knoxville	78	+2	0.4	−0.5
Lexington	74	−1	0.2	−0.7
Louisville	74	−3	0.4	−0.5
Evansville	78	+1	1.0	+0.2
Indianapolis	72	−2	0.3	−0.5
Cincinnati	72	−2	0.1	−0.7
Dayton	72	−1	0.1	−0.8
Columbus	70	−3	0.2	−0.6
Parkersburg	70	−3	0.6	−0.3
Elkins	68	0	0.3	−0.8
Pittsburgh	70	−3	T.	−0.8
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	68	−1	1.4	+0.7
La Crosse	70	0	1.2	+0.6
Madison	68	−2	2.0	+1.2
Charles City	70	0	1.5	+0.6
Dubuque	70	−2	1.2	+0.6
Davenport	74	+1	0.1	−0.8
Des Moines	74	+1	0.1	−0.9
Keokuk	74	−1	1.0	+0.2
Peoria	74	+2	0.2	−0.5
Terre Haute	74	.....	0.4	.....
Springfield, Ill.	74	0	0.7	0
St. Louis	76	−1	1.3	+0.8
Cairo	78	0	0.8	+0.1
Lake Region.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Canton	62	−5	0.4	−0.1
Syracuse	64	−4	0.7	0
Oswego	62	−6	0.2	−0.3
Buffalo	64	−5	0.2	−0.5
Erie	68	−2	0.1	−0.7
Cleveland	68	−2	0	−0.7
Toledo	68	−3	T.	−0.6
Detroit	68	−2	0.2	−0.5
Saginaw	66	−2	1.0	+0.4
Grand Rapids	68	−2	0.8	+0.2
Chicago	72	−1	0	−0.7
Fort Wayne	70	.....	T.	.....
Milwaukee	68	−1	0.8	+0.2
Green Bay	66	−1	0.9	+0.2
Escanaba	62	−2	1.0	+0.3
Ludington	62	.....	1.3	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	58	−2	0.8	+0.2
Marquette	60	−3	0.6	0
Duluth	62	0	0.9	0
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo	78	+3	0.1	−1.0
Columbia, Mo.	74	0	1.9	+1.1
Kansas City	76	0	0.1	−1.2
St. Joseph	76	.....	0.5	.....
Topeka	76	0	0.6	−0.4
Iola	80	+4	T.	−0.8
Wichita	78	+1	T.	−0.8
Dodge City	76	−2	0.2	−0.4
Concordia	76	0	0.9	+0.3
North Platte	72	+1	1.0	+0.5
Lincoln	74	0	1.8	+0.8
Omaha	74	0	0.1	−0.7
Sioux City	74	+2	1.4	+0.6
Valentine	70	−2	0.6	0
Rapid City	68	−1	1.3	+0.8
Pierre	72	−1	T.	−0.4
Huron	72	+3	T.	−0.6
Moorhead	66	0	0.5	−0.4
Devils Lake	62	−3	0.3	−0.3
Bismarck	68	+1	0.1	−0.5
Williston	66	0	0.1	−0.1
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	72	+1	0.2	0
Havre	68	+3	0.8	+0.6
Kalispell	68	+5	0.5	+0.3
Helena	70	+5	1.4	+1.3
Sheridan	66	+1	0.7	.....
Lander	66	0	0.2	+0.1
Cheyenne	64	−2	0.9	+0.5
Denver	68	−3	0.9	+0.6
Pueblo	70	−2	1.5	+1.1
Amarillo	76	+2	0.6	0
El Paso	78	0	0.3	−0.1
Roswell	78	+2	0.7	+0.5
Santa Fe	64	−3	0.5	−0.1
Flagstaff	60	−3	0.3	−0.5
Phoenix	86	−3	T.	−0.2
Yuma	90	0	T.	−0.1
Tonopah	70	−2	T.	−0.1
Modena	66	−3	0.3	−0.1
Salt Lake City	72	−2	0.1	−0.1
Reno	70	+3	T.	0
Winnemucca	68	−1	0.2	+0.2
Pocatello	70	−1	0.3	+0.2
Boise	74	+2	T.	−0.1
Lewiston	78	+5	0.4	+0.3
Baker	68	+3	0.6	+0.5
Walla Walla	78	+4	0.5	+0.4
Spokane	74	+6	1.6	+1.5
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	60	+5	T.	−0.5
Seattle	68	+5	0.4	+0.2
North Head	64	+6	0.1	0
Portland, Oreg.	74	+7	0	−0.1
Roseburg	72	+4	0.2	+0.1
Eureka	60	+4	0	−T.
Red Bluff	78	−2	0	0
Sacramento	72	−1	0	0
San Francisco	62	+3	T.	+T.
Fresno	78	−3	0	0
San Luis Obispo	66	+3	0	0
Los Angeles	70	−1	0	0
San Diego	68	−1	0	0
Argentina, S. A.[1]				
Northern wheat area	50	−2	T.	−0.3
Southern wheat area	46	−2	0	−0.2

[1] For week ending Monday. T. indicates trace.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature From the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., August 21, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., August 21, 1923.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1923